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OUTSIDE THE PRISON OF LA. ROQUETTE, PARIS: LETTERS FOR THE PRISONERS.



## EAST INDIAN FINANCE.

Notwithstanding the ill-tempered rebuke administered by Mr. Grant-Duff to Mr. Fawcett, on Tuesday night, for having paraded in a Notice of Motion, the terms of which he subsequently changed, what he described as "the widespread discontent existing among the native and European inhabitants of India in reference to the financial and general administration," those who are best acquainted with the condition of our Eastern dependency, and whose business engagements induce them to watch with keenest interest the changing phases of popular humour in that country, think they have sufficient ground for believing that the nature and extent of taxation imposed upon the inhabitants have had a very deteriorating effect upon their temper. We could have wished that, in the debate to which we have referred, the Under-Secretary for India had refrained from giving expression to his irritated feeling. It is too much the habit of subordinate officials to use stilted language when they are defending the Administration with which they are connected, and to take home to themselves as a personal affront any complaints that are made against what occurs under their supposed supervision. At the same time, we are willing to admit that the course pursued by Mr. Fawcett had laid him open to some censure. At the close of last Session he had informed the House that this Session he would move for a Committee on Indian finance. The Government, as Mr. Grant-Duff said, "met the hon. member for Brighton more than half way." At the beginning of this Session they moved for the appointment of the said Committee, which has well advanced in the work allotted to it. Of this Committee Mr. Fawcett is a member, and it certainly was an unusual proceeding, to say the least, tacitly to impeach the competency or the good faith of his colleagues by moving for a Commission to go to India, and there to collect evidence of the same kind as that which was being received by the Select Committee.

The object we have in view, however, is one which is far more important than anything connected with the personal differences of political men. We desire to notice two or three points of evident danger to which, as we gather from the debate, the recent financial system of the Indian Government is exposing the country; and, first, as to the increased amount and the varied kinds of taxation imposed in late years upon the inhabitants of India. The annual expenditure twelve years ago was £30,000,000; it is now £50,000,000. The debt twelve years ago was £60,000,000; it is now £100,000,000. These certainly are grave facts. They do not of themselves necessarily imply a corrupt or extravagant administration. They may have grown out of the development of the country and the substitution of efficient for comparatively inefficient government. But the increase has been so rapid, and the amounts are so large, as imperatively to call for the most searching inquiry. No system of government, however good in itself, if based upon perpetual financial deficits, can be durable. Debt is an element which, if allowed to rise year by year, will inevitably submerge the institutions which admit of it. No doubt, since the Indian Mutiny and the transference of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown, many reforms have been effected which have had a salutary influence upon the vast populations of the peninsula, and have proved permanent sources of additional expense. No doubt, moreover, the Government in India has felt itself compelled to venture beyond the traditional areas for obtaining revenue, and to invent and impose novel taxes upon the people. But, after making every allowance for these things, it is fairly open to dispute whether, even admitting the beneficial character of the general objects to which taxation is applied, there has not been undue and impolitic haste in the effort to secure them. *Festina lente* is a motto which all Governments may well observe in reference to their financial movements, and, most of all, those Governments which, like that of India, are foreign to the people whom they rule.

In a petition influentially signed by native and European inhabitants, presented to the House of Commons some time since by Mr. Fawcett, complaint is made of the great waste, prodigality, and extravagance incurred on public works, many of which, they allege, besides being most costly, are very unlikely to prove remunerative. We remember the time when the chief reproach cast upon the Indian Government was the immense proportion of its income which it spent upon its armies, and the niggard hand with which it aided public works. Possibly it has now gone over to the other extreme. Among the multiplicity of its undertakings in this department there may be some which are not to be commended for their obvious utility. On all, we suspect, there is a great deal of waste and extravagance. It is wellnigh beyond the power of Governments to eliminate these evils altogether from great constructive enterprises upon which they may deem it politic to enter. But we must not too hastily conclude that the complaint of the petitioners is substantially well founded. The costliest public works may be unremunerative in a pecuniary point of view, but they may be worth more than the money expended upon them in a public and social point of view. Railways, for instance, which traverse the whole continent, linking the extremities of the country together, may return but a small interest upon the capital invested, but may be of incalculable value to the country. If the works undertaken are of proved

utility, and will help towards the development of the natural resources of the country, it is no sufficient condemnation of them to allege that they do not pay in a strictly commercial sense. The real fault of the Indian Government, we suspect, is that it has taken far more upon itself than is consistent with its present means—that it has listened too eagerly to the advice of engineers, and has too much forgotten maxims of financial prudence. It is a matter that deserves thorough investigation. Even good things may be done at so speedy a rate as to fix attention rather upon the cost they impose than upon the benefits which will accrue from them.

There is a further matter to which we must advert. We are afraid the Indian Government has not, in its methods of taxation, sufficiently consulted the habits and temper of the native population. It is, after all, an arbitrary Government, and must be so. It cannot, in our sense of the term, become representative. It might, however—and, in our humble judgment, it might with advantage—associate with itself such a proportion of the native element as would probably inspire greater confidence in the people, without endangering the harmonious working of the machine. We have had very recently in our own country an example of how a proposed tax, not very productive in itself, may encounter a concentration of popular prejudice against it. We can the better understand, therefore, how possible it is for an Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer to excite a maximum of discontent for a minimum of pecuniary advantage. Is it not possible to avoid this serious error by taking into council a somewhat larger proportion of those who fairly represent native knowledge, talent, and worth? Officials are apt to sneer at such suggestions, as having in them no practical value. Almost invariably, however, after a dangerous crisis has been got through, such suggestions are adopted by almost universal consent. We have an immense empire at stake in British India. We are under immense responsibility in regard to it, and it behoves us to take care betimes that we do not imperil our own great and beneficent purposes by want of timely attention to the inexorable laws of the science of finance.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 15.

Save the enduring traces of the shells and bullets, and the far greater ravages caused by the fires, Paris in its outward aspect is becoming very much what it used to be. The boulevards and cafés are thronged; the flâneurs seem every one of them to have turned up again; the hotels are beginning to get crowded; the shops to make their display of luxuries, the theatres to reopen; and horse-races at Chantilly are even being talked of. The emigrants are rapidly returning, this time with a sense of complete security, for have we not our old sergents-de-ville back again? Handsome equipages commence to make their appearance—elegant toilettes to show themselves. Better than all, men in blouses, with baskets of tools, instead of in tunics and kapis and shouldering chassepots, are everywhere to be seen. Paris is at work as well as engaged in the pursuit of pleasure, and all it wants is its Bois and its burnt palaces, with a Monarch and a Court to instal in them; to be very much like what it used to be under the Second Empire; and events would seem to be already turning in that direction.

Complimentary visits have been exchanged between the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville and the Chief of the Executive Power at Versailles, and on Sunday evening last the Orleanist Princes graced the salons of M. Thiers with their presence, when, as may be supposed, numerous deputies of the Right were eager to pay their court to the rising stars; for to-day the Republic, having to answer for all the misdeeds of the Commune, for which the Assembly and the Executive are really responsible, is altogether in bad odour, and place-hunting politicians, who are the rule in France, knowing they have no chance just now of an Emperor, are perfectly willing to put up with a King.

The Assembly may march apace to a monarchy, and all those who have been functionaries or hope to be functionaries, and a certain number of the bourgeoisie, may march with them, fancying that the hellicose Republican element has been effectually crushed by the overthrow of the Commune; but they will find out their mistake. The Liberals, who represent the intelligence of France, and who hope to regenerate the nation by a reorganisation of the vicious system under which it has laboured for twenty years, and to discharge the heavy pecuniary obligations which it has incurred by the practice of a rigid economy in all the departments of the State, will not allow France to subside into its former courses without a struggle more or less prolonged. Whether the project which is being agitated of confirming M. Thiers in his present powers for the ensuing two years will come to anything is doubtful; still this appears to be the only mode by which internal peace, so much needed by France just now, is likely to be attained.

The new elections will exercise great influence on the future. These are fixed to take place on July 2, when no less than 114 deputies, in forty-seven departments, have to be chosen. The Bonapartists are the first in the field. M. Rouher and Baron Jérôme David are announced as candidates for Bordeaux, Baron Haussmann for Nice, M. Granier de Cassagnac for Gers, M. Forcade de la Roquette in the Lot et Garonne, and Prince Napoleon, it is said, will be elected in Corsica.

Some long-talked-of Ministerial changes have been made. General Le Flô goes as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and General de Cissey takes his place as Minister for War. M. Ernest Picard, too, has vacated the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Lambrecht has succeeded to his post. M. Picard was appointed Governor of the Bank of France; but a few days after the appearance of his nomination in the *Journal Officiel* he addressed a letter to M. Thiers, begging to be excused from accepting this office, no doubt on account of the outcry raised against him by those who will persist in regarding the Government of the 4th of September as responsible for all the crimes of the Commune. M. Jules Ferry, who has vacated the Prefecture of the Seine, after a temporary occupation of the post, to which M. Léon Say succeeds, is spoken of for the Embassy to the United States; but whether this appointment will be conferred upon him in face of the dissatisfaction it is certain to awaken is extremely doubtful.

At the sittings of the Assembly, on Tuesday and Wednesday, a motion was proposed requiring the members of the Government of National Defence to render an account of their tenure of power. This brought up General Trochu, who entered into an elaborate explanation of the causes which had led to the military decadence of France and to the consequent want of success in repelling the Prussian invasion, and more especially to the failure in raising the siege of Paris. He stated that as early as the commencement of August he had considered it his duty to impress upon the Emperor the necessity of causing one of the armies to fall back in order to cover the capital, but that General Palikao had prevented this being carried out. He characterised the resistance of Paris as an act of heroic folly which was necessary in order to save the honour of France. He said that, for himself, he had always been of opinion that Paris would eventually be taken for want of an army of succour, though at one time he had entertained hopes of receiving aid from either America, England, or Italy. The General then entered into a defence of his conduct as President of the Government, and reminded the Assembly how totally unprepared Paris was to resist a siege, both in fortifications capable of withstanding modern artillery and in trained soldiers. He next proceeded to unfold his famous plan for raising the siege of Paris, which, it appears, consisted in the army forcing its way out by Châtou, and in establishing the centre of operations at Rouen. General Trochu then told the Assembly his opinion of M. Gambetta. He paid a tribute to his ardent patriotism, but reproached him with having subordinated the interests of his country to those of a party; he also complained that Gambetta entirely ignored the plans for raising the siege which had received the sanction of his colleagues in Paris. The next point touched upon were the various sorties, the failures of which he ascribed to the superior artillery of the Prussians and the want of discipline on the part of the National Guards. In concluding, he said that "it was not Sept. 4 which ought to be given up to execration, but the date of the declaration of war, which was determined upon in pride and made without preparation and without allies."

There have been numerous arrests of members of the Commune and their partisans during the past few days, the principal captures being those of Colonel Rossel, a former delegate to war, who was supposed to have escaped to Switzerland before the troops entered Paris, but who was discovered disguised as a railway engineer in a humble apartment of the Boulevard St. Germain; Courbet—for whom some stout insurgent who had died of apoplexy at Versailles had been mistaken—arrested at his own residence, where he had had a secret cupboard prepared behind his bed; Urbain, the member of the Commune who was most energetic in his demands for the execution of the hostages; Colonel Dombrowski, brother of the General; J. B. Clément, delegate to the 15th Arrondissement; and Mesdames André Léo and Jackard, both rather elegant women—one distinguished for the violent articles which she contributed to the Communist journal *La Sociale*, the other of Russian birth, and the wife of the Chef of the 17th Legion.

A subscription initiated by General Vinoy (Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour) has been opened to restore the Hotel of the Legion of Honour, burnt by the Commune. As the members of the Order are legion, it is expected sufficient funds will be raised to restore the building without any expenditure on the part of the Government.

## ITALY.

A circular has been issued by the Government announcing that the official transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome will take place on July 1.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a commercial treaty with America.

Several foreign deputations have arrived at Rome, and others are expected. Some of these deputations have already been received at the Vatican.

## PORTUGAL.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived, on Monday, in the Douro, off Lisbon, and the King and Queen went in the Royal galleys alongside the Douro and paid their respects to his Majesty. After eight days' quarantine the Emperor will land, and, after a stay of two or three days, will start by special steamer for Southampton.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Opposition in the Austrian Reichsrath have sustained a defeat. They sought to defer the consideration of the Budget until certain other matters had been disposed of. A motion to this effect has been rejected by 77 votes to 67. In the Lower House the proposition of the minority of the committee for placing a fund of 120,000 fl. at the disposal of the Government police was adopted, after a long debate, by 76 votes against 62.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia made but a brief stay in Berlin. His Majesty left the city on Saturday.

The attention of the people of Berlin has been taken up with the preparations for the triumphal entry of the troops on Friday. The Emperor has issued a proclamation directing that the troops are to be in position at eleven in the morning. They will have at their head eighty-one French eagles, flags, and standards. The march into the city will be headed by all general and staff officers who were not called to their regiments during the war led by Field Marshal von Wrangel. They will be followed by the officers of the Ministry of War, officers of the staff, aides-de-camp attached to head-quarters, governors-general, and the commanding officers and inspectors-general present. Then will come the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Crown Prince of Saxony, and Generals von Steinmetz and von Manteuffel. The Emperor will be preceded by Prince Bismarck and Generals von Boon and von Moltke, and will be followed by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and foreign Princes. Then will come the troops. After the march past the memorial to Frederick William III. will be unveiled, amid the ringing of the church bells and a salute of 101 guns. The total number of troops taking part in the triumphal entry will comprise 1600 officers, 33,700 men of the Guards, and 1500 to 1600 troops from other regiments; each battalion will furnish six men, and each army corps several officers and bandmen.

The Military Pensions Bill was finally adopted on Tuesday by the German Parliament. The Committee appointed to consider the Dotation Bill met on the same day. Prince Bismarck spoke several times, and the Committee adopted the bill with an amendment that the sum of 4,000,000 thalers should be placed at the disposal of the Emperor to be distributed among the generals and German statesmen who had specially co-operated in achieving the results of the war. The bill granting pecuniary assistance to the relatives of the reserve and landwehr called out during the war was unanimously adopted. The bill making certain special grants was passed by 175 votes against 51.

The Breslau theatre was entirely burnt down on Tuesday night. When the fire broke out the performance had commenced. No lives were lost.



## GREECE.

The Session of the Chamber of Deputies is closed. During the King's absence from the capital the Queen will act as Regent, in accordance with the law recently passed.

The memorial fund collected at Lahore for Sir Donald McLeod, is to take the shape of a school of industry.

It is announced from Toronto that British Columbia will be formally united with Canada on the 20th inst.

The statue of Professor Morse, the telegraph inventor, which has been erected in the Central Park, at New York, was unveiled on Saturday last.

Captain Skinner and the Ontario volunteers who are to attend the Wimbledon review sailed for England, on Saturday, in the Scandinavian.

It is announced, though as yet not officially, that the King of Bavaria has been betrothed to Princess Marie, daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

The Roumanian Chamber has voted the Address to the Throne in reply to the opening speech of Prince Charles. In their address loyalty and submission the Throne are expressed, and a promise is given to support the present Government.

On Thursday week fires broke out simultaneously in four different parts of Constantinople. In one spot a hundred houses were on fire, in another twenty, and in a third fifty houses were burning.

A bill has been presented to the Brazilian Chambers by the Government for emancipating the slaves. An indemnity is to be paid by the State for those who belong to private persons. The bill has been strongly opposed by the Chamber.

We learn through the Atlantic cable that a member of the Cabinet has, in a speech made at Quebec, declared that the Canadian Government has energetically protested to the Imperial Government against the fishery clauses in the Treaty of Washington.

*Harper's Weekly* states that the American Government is making preparations, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, for a complete investigation of the deep-sea bottom of the Gulf Stream. Professor Agassiz, assisted by Count Pourtales, will have charge of the dredging operations.

The Board of Trade has awarded a gold watch to Ludwig Westendorff, master of the North German brig *Ariel*, of Roslock, in acknowledgment of the humanity and great kindness he extended towards the crew and passengers, fifty-two in all, of the schooner *Annie Laurie*, of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, whom he rescued from their sinking vessel on Oct. 20 last, and landed at Red Bay, Labrador, on the 23rd.

The ridge of the Great Atlas, south of the city of Morocco, which has hitherto never been ascended by a European, was successfully scaled, on the 16th ult., by Dr. Hooker, Mr. Geo. Maw, and Mr. J. Ball. After several unsuccessful attempts to approach the ridge up the valleys south-east of Morocco, a valley about due south, in the province of Reria, was selected as a base of operations, and, having gained the friendship of a Shiek commanding the valley inhabited by Schleughs, a mountain tribe of Berbers, the explorers were conducted up a picturesque ravine to a village at its extremity, 7000 feet above the sea. From this point, after a fatiguing climb, the crowning ridge was reached at a height of nearly 12,000 feet above the sea. The isolated points on the ridge were supposed to exceed this altitude by four or five hundred feet. Rich herbaria have been collected, and observations made on the geological structure of the chain.

Major-General Thomas Townsend Pears, Military Secretary to the Duke of Argyll, has been created a K.C.B.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Mr. Patrick Bullen, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, died at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday night.

The annual congress of the Social Science Association, to be held at Leeds, has been fixed to take place from the 4th to the 11th of October next.

The foundation-stone of new abattoirs or slaughter-houses for Manchester was laid, on Thursday week, by the Mayor. The cost of the buildings will be about £30,000.

Mr. Bouverie has resigned the chairmanship of the Diplomatic and Consular Services Committee, and Mr. Solater-Booth has been elected in his stead.

Mr. Francis Monckton was, on Tuesday, elected for West Staffordshire without opposition, in succession to the late Mr. Meynell Ingram. The new member, like his predecessor, is a Conservative.

The annual show of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society began on Tuesday, at Rugby. The dinner, which was attended by upwards of 600 ladies and gentlemen, was held in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. C. M. Caldecott.

From April 1 to June 10 the total Exchequer receipts amounted to £12,442,564, an increase of rather more than £200,000 upon the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £13,238,246. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £4,523,837; and in that of Ireland, £1,068,654.

The distinguished services rendered by Earl De Grey in connection with the Treaty of Washington will, we are glad to learn, meet with suitable recognition. His Lordship is to be raised to the rank of Marquis, under the title of Marquis of Ripon. Lord Tenterden, who acted as Secretary to the English members of the Joint High Commission, will be made a civil C.B. Sir Stafford Northcote has declined any addition to his honours.

The Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show was opened at Truro, on Wednesday, with great success. In the morning a procession took place, which was headed by the Mayor and Corporation of the town. Lemon-street was planted with trees, triumphal arches crossed the road, and the public buildings were handsomely decorated. There was a large attendance at the showyard, where all the classes of stock were exceedingly well filled, the exhibition in this department being a very good one.

Joseph Allen, in the service of Messrs. Groves and Witnall, brewers, in giving evidence at the Salford Police Court, on Tuesday, in regard to the rescue of a woman who attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the Irwell on Monday morning, at Regent-road Bridge, stated that during the past six years he had rescued twenty-seven persons from drowning at that place, and had taken out of the water three dead bodies. In reply to Sir John Mantell, the witness said he had received rewards from the Royal Humane Society to the amount of about 5s. Sir John ordered the witness's name and address to be recorded, with a view to mentioning his conduct to the Mayor.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashwell, Arthur Rawson, to be Rector of St. Andrew's, Chichester.  
Avery, W.; Vicar of Manacaw, Cornwall.  
Berger, T. J.; Incumbent of St. James's, Bolton-le-Moors.  
Blyth, E. Hamilton; Vicar of Hammersmith.  
Bodington, Charles; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Wolverhampton.  
Browne, R. M.; Rector of Thornton Heath, Surrey.  
Cherry, B. N.; Rector of Luddington with Hemington, Northants.  
Cromwell, John Gabriel; Rural Dean of Chelsea.  
Dalton, J. B.; Vicar of St. James's, Whitehaven, Cumberland.  
Dantony, Thomas; Vicar of Poulton, Wilts.  
Davies, Walter Parry; Perpetual Curate of Walsall Wood, Staffordshire.  
Dawson, Arthur; Rector of Neeton, Norfolk.  
Dowland, E.; Rector of Rolleston.  
Edwards, T.; Vicar of Uwmunddun, Radnorshire.  
Fry, William Baker; Perpetual Curate of Turnditch, Derbyshire.  
Gabbett, J.; Vicar of Pagham, Sussex.  
Gardner, Ernest Lloyd; Vicar of Marsh Chapel, Lincolnshire.  
Giles, Robert; Prebendary of Greeting, Lincoln Cathedral.  
Gordon, Cosmo Reid; Minister of St. Mary's Chapel, Park-place.  
Gwynne, G. F. J. G. E.; Vicar of Sapiston, Suffolk.  
Hook, Cecil; Rector of All Saints', Chichester.  
Hurd, W. R.; Vicar of Anslow, Derbyshire.  
Lempriere, F. D.; Vicar of Publow.  
Lockwood, S. D.; Rector of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.  
MacLachlan, Evan Hugh; Vicar of Monkton.  
MacVicar, Joseph Duncan; Rector of Rayleigh, Essex.  
Manning, F. J.; Incumbent of St. John the Baptist's, Harlow.  
Medlicott, Walter Edward; Vicar of Swanmore, Hants.  
Monro, Horace George; Rector of Clapham.  
Morris, Hugh R.; Perpetual Curate of St. Sebastian's, Wokingham, Berks.  
Moses, John; Rector of Itchingfield.  
Newman, Frederick; Rector of Bishopstow, Wilts.  
Payne, Dr.; Chaplain to H.M.S. Implacable.  
Philpot, Benjamin; Rector of Dennington, Suffolk.  
Roberts, William; Rector of Drayton, Oxon.  
Ronel, W. H.; Vicar of Broad Blunsden, Wiltshire.  
Ryves, George Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Buildwas, Salop.  
Smith, William; Vicar of Newland.  
Sparkes, George Davies; Vicar of Undy, Monmouthshire.  
Strange, C.; Incumbent of Hales, Shropshire.  
Stubbs, Charles Williams; Vicar of Granborough, Bucks.  
Taylor, Richard Vickerman; Curate of All Saints', Brightside, Sheffield.  
West, William Henry; Curate of Avon Dasset, Warwickshire.  
Trower, the Right Rev. Bishop; Rector of Ashington-cum-Bunton.  
Whitfield, Frederick; Minister of Emmanuel Church, Wimbledon.  
Wrenford, William H.; Perpetual Curate of Llanbadock, Monmouthshire.  
Wiggin, William; Rector of Hamnett with Stowell.  
Williams, Augustin; Chaplain to the Union, Stow-on-the-Wold.  
Williams, W.; Rector of Llandefaelog-fach, Breconshire.

Viscount Sydney laid the first stone of a new church at Chiselhurst last Saturday.

The election of a perpetual curate to St. Leonard's, Bilston, ended in a victory for the Rev. C. Lee, the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill, London.

Dean Merriman is to succeed to the Bishopric of Graham's Town, about to become vacant by the election of Bishop Cotterell to the Coadjutor Bishopric of Edinburgh.

It was announced recently that the Earl of Kimberley had offered the colonial chaplaincy of Hong-Kong to the Rev. J. R. Hayward Kidd, a Norwich clergyman. It may now be added that Mr. Kidd has accepted the appointment.

The Association of Church Choirs in the Archdeaconry of Rochester had its anniversary festival last week, under the direction of Mr. Hopkins, organist of the Temple Church. About 600 choristers took part in the service.

The memorial-stone of the new Church of St. Jude, Mildmay-park, was laid, on Thursday week, by the Rev. W. Pennefather, B.A., the old church, which was consecrated in 1855, having been found too small to afford adequate accommodation for the large and increasing population of the parish.

The anniversary festival of the Association of Parochial Choirs of the London Diocese, at present confined to the north and north-east of London, was held, on Tuesday evening, at St. Matthias's, Stoke Newington. Each choir in union was represented on the occasion, the voices numbering about 120.

The sum of £5000 being still required to complete the restoration of Bath Abbey, upon which £12,000 have been already expended, the Rector of Bath has offered to contribute £25 to every £100 subscribed by the public. This is in addition to several munificent donations by the rev. gentleman.

A new church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, was consecrated last Saturday at Franche, a suburb of Kidderminster. The cost has been borne by the Rev. H. J. Fortescue and his three sisters, the church being intended as a memorial of their father. The Bishops of Worcester and Rochester took part in the proceedings.

The foundation-stone of a Church of England Literary Institute was laid at Bradford last Saturday. Earl Nelson was present, and, in speaking of the position of the Church of the present day, he stated that the money which had been promised by members of the Church of England to supplement school grants under the Education Act amounted to very nearly two millions sterling.

On Tuesday the eighth meeting of the Lichfield Diocesan Choral Festival was held in the mother church of the diocese. The meeting was the largest and most important which has been held therein since the first festival, in 1856. The number of voices was 1374, an increase of about 200 since the last triennial festival of 1868. A vast concourse of persons attended both services. The Mayor and Corporation, in robes of office, attended in state.

Both Houses of Convocation assembled at Westminster on Tuesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding in the Upper House, and the Dean of Rochester in the Lower. On Wednesday the propriety of revising the existing translation of the Athanasian Creed was brought before the Upper House by the Bishop of Gloucester. After a discussion of some length it was resolved to consult with the Archbishop of York, with a view to joint action.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The Commemoration this year has been dull. Neither the Bampton Lecture of Mr. Curteis, on Sunday morning, nor Bishop Alexander's eloquence, in the afternoon, at St. Mary's Church, or the musical services at Magdalen and New College, brought together such a congregation as has usually been seen on similar occasions in previous years. There were the usual college concerts and balls. The festivities culminated on Wednesday in the Enconia, or celebration of founders and benefactors, in the Sheldonian Theatre. Dr. Liddell, the Vice-Chancellor, opened the proceedings in a short speech in Latin. The Public Orator (Dr. Michell) then delivered from the rostrum the Creweian Oration, but quite in dumb show, the uproar in the Undergraduates' gallery drowning his voice from beginning to end. The prize compositions were next recited, in the following order:—1. Latin Essay ("On the Union between England and Scotland")—Mr. F. D. Morice, B.A., Fellow of Queen's College. 2. Latin Verse ("Sol Pictor")—Mr. F. Paget, Junior Student of Christ Church. 3. Newdigate ("The Isthmus of Suez")—Mr. W. H. Mallock, Balliol College. 4. Gaisford (Greek Verse)—Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Scholar of Trinity College. 5. Gaisford (Greek Prose)—Mr. G. E. Jeans, Scholar of Pembroke College. 6.

Stanhope (English Essay)—Mr. H. W. Roscoe, Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

The examiners in the Natural Science School have issued the following class list:—Class 1—Nil. Class 2—John H. Berry, Ch. Ch.; James W. Hatton, Wadham. Class 3—Henry J. Wharton, Wadham.

The statutes on the subjects of the Final Mathematical School and the Physical Science School were, on Thursday week, put to the House and approved.

The examiners for the Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship have awarded it to Mr. G. Shattock, B.A., Scholar of St. John's. He has also obtained the Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship.

The election to the Open Fellowship at Worcester, on Dr. Clarke's foundation, has terminated in favour of E. Wallace, Radford Scholar, of Lincoln College.

The Johnson Memorial Prize has been awarded to Mr. J. S. Gamble, B.A., Magdalen; and Mr. J. P. Earwaker, Exhibitioner of Merton, and the Hon. A. R. Russell, Commoner of Christ Church, were *proxime accesserunt*.

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred, on Thursday morning, (without payment of fees) on Professor Mountague Bernard.

The subjoined class list has been issued by the Classical Moderators:—

I.	II.	III.
Bond, F., Lincoln.	Carlyon, H. B., C. C. C.	Austen, J. V., Trinity.
Curling, E., Brasenose.	Cholmondeley, F. G., Ch. Church.	Balfour, A., Pembroke.
Dunn, J. C., New College.	Craddock, F. H., Lincoln.	Bigge, W. E., New Coll.
Eastwick, J., University.	Ellam, H. D., St. John's.	Bury, E. A., University.
Forbes, W. H., Balliol.	Elliot, F. E., Balliol.	Davies, J. H., C. C. C.
Holmes, E. G. A., John's.	Fowler, R. M., Pembroke.	Ellrodt, F. G., unattach.
Little, J. B., Ch. Ch.	Green, F. T., New College.	Estcourt, E. W., Balliol.
Marshall, J., Balliol.	Grigsby, W. E., Balliol.	Eversley, W. P., Queen's.
Page, F., Christ Church.	Hill, C. R., New College.	Fortescue, J. P., Balliol.
Plummer, C., C. C. C.	Holderness, T. G., Univ.	Griffinhoofe, T. H., Univ.
Schloss, D. F., C. C. C.	Kennedy, C. G., Univ.	Hope, H. J., Ch. Ch.
Scott, G. R., New College.	Knowling, R. J., Balliol.	Jackson, H., unattach.
Smith, A. L., Balliol.	Linton, W. R., C. C. C.	Leach, A. F., New Coll.
Street, A. R., Oriol.	Maude, J. Merton.	Leach, R., C. C. C.
Williams, J., Lincoln.	Moberley, W. C., Balliol.	Mackarness, C. C., Exeter.
	O'Brien, F. A., Ch. Ch.	Parkins, W. T., Balliol.
	Pearson, F. J., Balliol.	Plumb, T. S., Balliol.
	Peterson, P., Balliol.	Smith, E. F. N., Trinity.
	Roscoe, H. G., C. C. C.	Smith, G. G., Exeter.
	Sebastian, L. B., Exeter.	Tucker, W., Lincoln.
	Smith, H. R. C., Magd.	Widdig, G. L., New Col-lege.
	Whately, A. T., Ch. Ch.	
	Wilkinson, G., Worcester.	
	Wyer, T. R., Balliol.	
	Cam, W. H., New College.	

## CAMBRIDGE.

A Congregation on Monday morning was specially appointed for the recitation of the prize exercises, which were delivered by the respective authors in the Senate House in the following order:—That for the Porson Prize, by Herbert Rees Philipps, non-collegiate student; those for Sir William Browne's medals—Greek ode, by Charles Dixon, Caius; Latin ode, by Thomas E. Page, St. John's; Greek epigram, by F. H. Rawlins, King's; Latin epigram, by Edward B. Moser, St. John's; that for the Powis medal, by Samuel Henry Butcher, Trinity; and that for the Chancellor's medal for the English poem, by Henry Elliott Malden, Trinity Hall.

The Burney Prize for the best essay "On some Moral or Metaphysical Essay on the Existence, Nature, and Attributes of God, or on the Truth and Evidence of the Christian Religion," has been adjudged for 1870 to Augustus Samuel Wilkins, B.A., St. John's.

Mr. William Chawner, scholar of Emmanuel, has been elected a Foundation Fellow.

Monday was Election Day at Merchant Taylors' School. The Rev. Mr. Buller read the report of the examiners, recommending the Parkins Exhibition for the best mathematician now leaving for Cambridge to Mr. A. Monro (which practically means his election to it), and announced the other exhibitors to be Messrs. Trousdale, Wilson, Chater, and Lang. The prizes for general Greek and Latin scholarships were awarded to A. J. Wilson, the Latin verse prize to H. W. Chater, and Dr. Hessey's Hebrew prize to R. B. H. Ross. The history prize was divided between A. H. Lang and A. J. Wilson; the chief mathematical prize, between F. B. de M. Gibbons and A. J. Wilson; the chief French prize, between F. G. Wintle and A. J. Wilson. The Tercentenary Scholarship was awarded to A. J. Wilson.

The following are the results of the examinations for the vacant scholarships in Marlborough College:—Elected to Senior Scholarships—C. L. Graves and J. D. Rogers, eq.; C. E. Blackett, *ord. prov. acc.* Junior Scholarships—A. W. C. Sanders, A. H. P. Ewer, A. H. Powles, W. S. Robinson, G. J. Buckley, C. J. Johnstone. Indian Scholarship, G. Burge.

A silver salver has been presented to Colonel Montagu by the Mayor and sundry inhabitants of Colchester in recognition of the improvements he has caused to be made in the Abbey Farm Field by fencing it with trees, shrubs, &c., and laying out paths; also, by restoring the battlemented front of the old Abbey of St. John.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel-Building Fund was held, on Tuesday night, at City-road Wesleyan Chapel—the chair being occupied by Sir Francis Lyett. The secretary, the Rev. Gervase Smith, read the report, which stated that the chairman offered, some time ago, to give a sum of £10,000 towards the objects of the fund if a similar sum could be secured from other friends. At the last Conference he further proposed to give during the next nine years £50,000, if provincial friends would contribute the same amount, in order to build fifty chapels, each capable of accommodating 1000 persons, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. It was stated that the subscriptions already received amounted to nearly £25,000. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. W. O. Simpson, T. Stephenson, S. Coley, Mr. W. M'Arthur, M.P., and other gentlemen.

Professor Huxley distributed the prizes to the students of the Charing-Cross Hospital yesterday week. Mr. J. A. Lea, resident surgeon to the hospital (who was not present), was announced as having gained the gold medal, the governor's clinical medal, the silver medal in medicine, the Llewellyn scholarship, the silver medals in midwifery and forensic medicine, a certificate in pathology, and the first prize for a paper on mental diseases. Mr. Augustus Stephens received silver medals for anatomy and physiology, the Golding scholarship, and a certificate in materia medica. Mr. Chittenden received the silver medal in senior surgery, and certificates in medicine, midwifery, and forensic medicine. Mr. George Browne took the bronze medals in junior anatomy and physiology, and a certificate in chemistry. Mr. J. M. K. Clarke gained the medal in chemistry; Mr. A. Warren, in junior medicine; and Mr. E. J. Nix, in junior surgery, as well as certificates in medicine and materia medica. Mr. Gray received the silver medal in botany, and a certificate in physiology. Mr. Couldey obtained the silver medal in materia medica and certificates in botany and practical chemistry, in which latter the silver medal was awarded to Mr. Leeds. Mr. Drake took the second prize for a paper on mental diseases, and certificates in one or other of the above subjects were awarded to Messrs. Donaldson, Hex, Mercer, Sall, Orwin, and Waghorn.





INSIDE THE PRISON OF LA ROQUETTE.





THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF HARBOUR WORKS AT ALEXANDRIA.



## BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Hanger-vale, Ealing, the wife of James B. Finde, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 2, Cavendish-place, Brighton, the wife of Walter Wren, of Powis-square, London, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. S. R. Pigott, Vicar of Bredgar, Kent, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Professor Bashforth, the Rev. Edward Pigott, Ashton, Preston, to Elizabeth Rachel, fourth daughter of the late J. B. Notley, Esq., Combe, Sydenham Hall, Somerset. No cards.

On the 13th inst., at St. Jude's, Englefield-green, by the Rev. Richard Foster Carter, B.A., Rector of Rowner, Hants, Philip, eldest son of R. Herbert de Clermont, Esq., of The Glebe, Grove-hill, S.E., to Alice, third daughter of the late William Mills, Staff Commander R.N., of Park House, Englefield-green.

On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Erith, by the Venerable Archdeacon Smith, Vicar, Henry Jenner Hillier, Esq., of Granham Hill, Marlborough, Wilts, to Henrietta Jane, eldest daughter of the late Henry A. Bevan, Esq., and step-daughter of John C. D. Bevan, Esq., of 6, Berley-road, Erith.

On the 15th inst., at Cheltenham, from the residence of Colonel Atkinson, Alfred Layton Schofield, son of the late Robert Schofield, Esq., of Heybrook, Rochdale, to Frances Alice, daughter of Sydney Jackson, Esq., of Ballina, in the county of Mayo. No cards.

On the 14th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Bedford, by the Rev. George P. Cleather, M.A., Prebendary of Salisbury, uncle of the bride, Rosser Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Dean, Esq., of Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, and Walton-on-Thames, to Alice Jane, youngest daughter of Colonel Cleather, of Ellerslie, Bedford.

## DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at Stroud Greenhouse, Croydon, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Dorling, Esq., aged 56.

On the 10th inst., at Norham-upon-Tweed, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Ogle Dickinson, Esq., of Norham, aged 77. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 9th inst., at Burton House, Chiswick, the Lady Frances Isabella Cole, second daughter of the late Earl of Rathdowne, and wife of Owen Blayney Cole, Esq., of Brandrum, in the county of Monaghan, and Knights-bridge, London.

On the 7th inst., at 19, Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne Park, Payswater, W., Mary Agnes, wife of Daniel I. Dargan, M.D., Staff Surgeon Royal Navy, after giving birth to a child, still-born.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

**SUNDAY, June 18.**—Second Sunday after Trinity. New Moon, 2.29 p.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Ferdinand E. Jones, M.A., Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Coughton. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; 3 p.m., the Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough. Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Henry M. Birch, B.D., Canon of Ripon. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Oxford; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Preacher of Gray's Inn (sixth Boyle Lecture—on the apparently indiscriminating judgments of God recorded in Holy Scripture). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain, Chaplain to the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, M.A., Reader in the Temple.

**MONDAY, 19.**—Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, 2 p.m., "The Messiah." Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Captain Burton on Syrian Proverbs). Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Sharpe on Cistercian Architecture). Royal Caledonian Asylum: ball at Willis's Rooms. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. McDonald on the Mode of Preserving the Dead among the Natives of Queensland, &c.). National Association for Social Science, 8 p.m. (Colonel Webber on the Utilization of Open Spaces in the Metropolis). Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Major Stothard on Defensive Submarine Warfare; and the Rev. S. Beale on Chinese Torpedoes).

**TUESDAY, 20.**—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Cambridge Commencement. Royal Naval School, New-cross: distribution of prizes by the Duke of Edinburgh, 12.30 p.m. The new St. Thomas's Hospital to be opened by the Queen. Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Transmissibility of Intellectual Qualities). Zoological Society, 9 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, 21.**—Longest day. Summer quarter begins. Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, 2 p.m., A Selection. Horticultural Society (fruit and floral, 11; scientific, 1; general, 3). National Society for the Education of the Poor: anniversary, 3 p.m. Hospital for Women, Soho-square: anniversary, 3 p.m. Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. Meteorological Society: anniversary, 7 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Green on the Geology of Donegal, &c.). Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Birch on William of Malmesbury). North London Consumption Hospital: annual festival (the Marquis of Bute in the chair).

**THURSDAY, 22.**—Drill Review of Metropolitan Boys by Prince Arthur at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington. Meeting at Willis's Rooms for the Restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, noon (the Earl of Verulam in the chair). Royal Society Club: anniversary, 6.30 p.m. Old Wellingtonian Dinner, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Chaffers on Pottery and Porcelain).

**FRIDAY, 23.**—Cambridge Exeter Term ends. Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, 2 p.m., "Israel in Egypt." Botanical Society Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany). Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. The Duke of Edinburgh distributes the prizes to the cadets on board the Worcester, off Southend.

**SATURDAY, 24.**—Midsummer Day. Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Royal Botanic Society 3.45 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society, 4 p.m. Cobden Club: annual dinner, 6 p.m. (Earl Granville in the chair). School of Mines, lecture, 4 p.m. (Miss E. Faithfull on the Best Society).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 13	2 31	2 47	3 5	3 22	3 40	3 58
4 15	4 34	4 51	5 9	5 26	5 44	6 2

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 41" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Force.		
Jun 17	30.012	52.3	48.5	86	3	47.5	66.1	ESE.	3	SSW.	208
18	29.925	56.4	53.4	80	10	48.2	66.1	ESE.	3	SSW.	208
19	29.968	48.9	39.0	71	9	44.6	58.5	N.	4	N.W.	270
20	29.937	49.6	46.4	70	10	46.0	55.6	NNW.	4	N.W.	202
21	29.968	53.3	47.0	81	8	44.0	63.9	NNE.	4	N.W.	157
22	30.012	52.3	48.5	86	3	47.5	66.1	ESE.	3	SSW.	208
23	29.925	56.4	53.4	80	10	48.2	66.1	ESE.	3	SSW.	208

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.934	29.915	29.921	29.968	29.930	29.935
Temperature of Air	50.1	48.9	51.3	55.5	54.5	57.3
Temperature of Evaporation	43.5	41.7	48.3	51.8	49.7	54.3
Direction of Wind	N.	NNW.	N.	NNE.	ESE.	ESE.

**THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE**  
COMBINATION, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The trape consists of Miss MILLIE CHRISTINE, the marvellous Two-Headed Nightingale, who excites the wonder and admiration of all beholders; Miss Anna Swann, the renowned Nova Scotian Giantess, her Majesty's largest subject and the tallest person known to exist; and Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, the great Kentucky Giant, the best-formed, the finest-looking, and tallest man living. The press, both of this country and America, universally allow that it is one of the most novel, pleasing, wonderful, and interesting entertainments ever presented to the public. Receptions daily, from Two to Five p.m. Admission, Half a Crown.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesday the price is Half-a-Crown.

There are Five Entrances—one by the Royal Entrance of the Albert Hall, Two in Exhibition-road, and two in Prince Albert-road.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS are now issued, for the especial convenience of Visitors from the Country.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
GUINEA MONTHLY TICKETS give all the advantages of Season Tickets for the period of issue and admit to a free Arena or Battery Show, given in the daytime at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners; to the Exhibition Galleries at all times, and two hours before the public; and to all the Flower Shows and Promenades in the Horticultural Gardens. The lower entrance in Exhibition-road only is open from 8 a.m. to Season-Ticket Holders.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
The GUINEA MONTHLY and the THREE-GUINEA SEASON TICKETS are issued at the Royal Albert Hall, and by all the usual Agents.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
GREAT SHOW OF RHODODENDRONS (under the New Tent in the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society), by Anthony Waterer, Knap-hill, Woking. Admission from the International Exhibition, Sixpence.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
REVIEW OF SCHOOL-DRILL before H.R.H. Prince Arthur, on JUNE 22, in the HORTICULTURAL GARDENS. Review, a MUSICAL PERFORMANCE, in the Royal Albert Hall, by the SCHOOL BANDS.  
Admission to the Exhibition, 1s.; to the Horticultural Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats for the Review, 1s.; and Reserved Seats for the Musical Performance, 1s. may be had on the day of the Review at the Exhibition.  
Subscription Tickets, passing the bears to the Exhibition, the Gardens, Reserved Seats for the Review, and a Reserved Amphitheatre Seat in the Hall, may be had at the Exhibition, price 5s.

**DORÉ GALLERY.**—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The Thirty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**THE QUEEN'S PICTURE, at Mr. DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.** Hours, Ten till Six. Admission by address card.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**  
The Sixty-Seventh Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

**AUTOTYPE GALLERY, 36, Rathbone-place, W.**  
GRAND EXHIBITION OF AUTOTYPE PICTURES, DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission Free.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, JUNE 19, Eight o'clock.—Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Ulla de Murak, and Mdlle. Capoul. Symphonies—Haydn, and B. flat, Beethoven; Concerto Violin, Herr Stranes, Viotti; Concerto in F minor, No. 4, Piano-forte, Madama; Arabella Goddard, W. Sterndale Bennett; Overture, Mdlle. Ulla de Murak, No. 6d.; tickets, 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. L. Cook and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Cramer, Wood, and Co., Regent-street; Chappell, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, Chesapeake; Hays, Royal Exchange; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—LESCHETIZKY and AUER, with Bernhard, Waefenghem, and Lassore. Last time but one. TUESDAY, JUNE 20, Quarter-past Three. Quartet in A, Schumann; Trio, B. flat, Rubenstein; Quartet in G, No. 31, Piano-forte Solo, Leschetizky. Tickets to be had of Lamborn Cook and Ollivier, Bond-street; and of Austin, at St. James's Hall. Visitors can pay at the Hall. J. ELLA, Director.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The HANDEL FESTIVAL.  
Conductor—Sir Michael Costa.  
MONDAY, JUNE 19—First Day—MESSIAH.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21—Second Day—SELECTION. } Two o'clock each day.  
FRIDAY, JUNE 23—Third Day—ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

The following distinguished Artists will appear—Mdlle. Titiens, Madama Sinco, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Lemmons-Sherrington, Madame Trebell-Bettini, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Kerr Gedge, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Foli, Signor Agnesi, Mr. Santley. Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best, Organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and of the Albert Hall. Organist, Mr. James Coward.  
The Chorus and Band will number upwards of 4000 selected performers. The singers will be chosen principally from the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Cathedral Choir establishments, and the leading provincial choral societies. The great Handel Orchestra will be specially prepared for the occasion.  
Admission to the Building on each Festival Day, 7s. 6d., or by Ticket purchased before the day, 5s., or by Guinea Season-Tickets.  
Numbered Seats (including Dressing-rooms, Central blocks, 25s.; Area blocks, 21s.).  
A limited number of Raised Seats have been constructed in front of and at the side of the Royal Boxes. Applications for these should be made immediately.  
Tickets can be obtained at the Crystal Palace, and 2, Exeter Hall, where Plans of the Seats may be inspected and every information will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope. Applications by letter must be addressed to the Secretary, at the Crystal Palace.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—On THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 22, a Special FIREWORK and FOUNTAIN FETE will be given, and there will be an Opera performed in the Afternoon. Admission, One Shilling.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—On SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 24, the Great SUMMER FLOWER SHOW, particularly of ROSES, will take place. Admission, 5s.; or by Ticket purchased before the day, 2s. 6d.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES** on Social and Literary Questions, at the SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street, at Four o'clock p.m. each day. Second Lecture, this day, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, by Robert Coningsby, Esq. Subject, "PARIS UNDER INSURRECTION." Third Lecture, Saturday, June 24, by Miss Emily Faithfull. Subject, "THE BEST SOCIETY." Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. To the Course of Lectures, 10s. 6d.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The GRAND SALOON SUMMER DINING-ROOMS are NOW OPEN.  
BERTRAM and ROBERTS, Wine Merchants.

**LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—BRIGG EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition for the present year will be held, at Brigg, on JULY 19, 20, and 21. Prizes, £1500. Entries close June 19. Lists of Prizes, &c., may be obtained on application to STEPHEN UPTON, Secretary, St. Benedict's-square, Lincoln, June 5, 1871.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION NOVEL, by W. S. Gilbert, and THE FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corney Grain.** Every Evening except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-square. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—Positively for SIX DAY PERFORMANCES ONLY. Commencing each day at Three.  
Tuesday, June 20  
Thursday, " 22  
Friday, " 23  
Saturday, " 24  
Sunday, " 25  
These eminent and world-famed Lyric and Dramatic Artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,

who have just returned from a tour in Italy, will give a Series of Six Matinées on the above dates, being their first and only Performances at this Hall for seven years. The Programmes will embody all the most brilliant impersonations contained in their vast repertoire. Amid a myriad of other songs and characters Mr. Howard Paul will introduce the following:—

"Captain Vane of the Life Guards Plak,"  
"When George the Third was King."  
"The Impudent Puppy," "Over the Snow," "The Twins," &c. Mrs. Howard Paul will introduce her marvellous impersonation of Mr. Sims Reeves; and, as Miss Gryn, will at each performance introduce "Red Hot Lecture on Woman's Rights," and sing her great songs, "Bother the Men," "Rocks Ahead," the patter song from Offenbach's "Geneviève de Brabant," "Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open 2.30; Commence at 3. Carriages at 4.45. The First Matinée will be given Tuesday Afternoon at Three.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the seventh of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Chesapeake; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Mr. SOTHERN will appear Every Evening in Two Pieces—in the new Comedy-Drama, AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling. Also in a new wild absurdity, NOT IF I KNOW IT!

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Great Success.—At Half-past Seven, MILKY WHITE—Mr. H. T. Craven in his celebrated rôle. At Nine, POLLY AND PARTNER JOE—Lionel Brough, a powerful Comedy, and Mrs. John Wood, who will sing her famous song, "His heart was true to Polly" and "My love, he is a sailer boy." At Half-past Ten, RIVAL ROMEO'S. Box-office, Eleven to Six.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—Immense success of the Fairy Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, produced on a scale of magnificence never hitherto witnessed, and in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. The Minuet and other dances by Mr. Cornack, of Drury Lane Theatre. All the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30, at which LULU will appear.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.**  
LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. "Lulu is attracting all London."—Era, March 12.

**LULU SPRINGS, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Every Evening.**  
N.B.—Mr. CHARMAN'S FIRST BENEFIT, MONDAY, JUNE 26.

**LULU Accomplishes the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Every Evening.**

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—Every Evening, at Seven, A LEGITIMATE DRAMA. Mr. W. H. Pennington and a powerful Company. To conclude with FORSAKEN, with all the sensational effects.

## THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO BERLIN.

The Principal Incidents of the Triumphal Entry of the Troops into Berlin will be Illustrated in this Paper, from Sketches by Special Artists.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.

Even in the Maelstrom, at the turn of the ebb and flood, there is a quarter of an hour of calm. Such a quarter of an hour has come on France. Order is restored, political strife is suspended, and statesmen are actually indulging in explanations and amenities. The National Assembly has voted that the House of Orleans has a lawful status in France; but the chief of the Executive has, he believes, obviated any danger from this by obtaining from the Princes an undertaking not to sit in the Council. They do not, however, resign their seats. M. Thiers held a crowded reception on Sunday last in the Prefecture of Versailles (the residence of the Emperor of Germany during the siege), and at this the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, and the young Duc de Chartres attended; and there they met General Fabrice, the representative of Germany. All was courtesy and suavity.

The first necessity of the French Government being money, the Assembly has, as we said last week, voted a loan. The amount which M. Pouyer-Quertier proposes to take is one hundred millions of francs. Twice this sum will have to be paid to Germany. But the more troublesome question is the imposition of new taxation, and this will have to be laid on to an extent that will, perhaps, bring a "fixed idea" of the meaning of war home to the mind of every adult in France. The Finance Minister desires to obtain, one way and another, something like £25,000,000 sterling. Among the subjects of new taxation are to be stamps, sugar, coffee, textile fabrics, material, intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and a number of other "familiar things," and some of the postal duties are to be raised. Everyone knew that the day for such imposts must come; but we imagine that the French, long accustomed to be intolerant of taxation, will regard M. Pouyer-Quertier's list with dismay. They will do well to accept it, and be thankful that he does not at present demand that "English luxury," an income tax, though that may be among the comforts reserved for the future. For it must be noted that the Finance Minister is really asking for nothing more than is absolutely and pressingly necessary for the purposes of the hour. He seeks not much more than to keep the German wolf from the door. This achieved, there will be new and heavy demands on France, even if the Government is strong and wise enough to insist that, for some years to come, the altered geographical situation shall remain without an attempt to alter it. Paris, it is true, may reasonably be asked to bear her own burdens; and we do not know that there will be any great sympathy for the Party of Order there, when it is coerced into giving aid to restore what would never have needed restoration had respectable Paris shown ordinary courage and patriotism. But when the Administration comes to deal with the provinces that have suffered, and heavily, by the war, we imagine that France generally will have to make sacrifices for those who have borne the burden and heat of the day. Behind all this rises the undefined form of a new Government, concerning which the only one thing which can be predicted with absolute safety is that it will need a great deal of money.

The complementary elections have been fixed for to-morrow fortnight, July 2, and they are looked to with much anxiety. There are 115 vacant seats, and ninety departments are called upon to select representatives. It seems to be assumed that the long-urged objection to the present Assembly—namely, that it was chosen for a definite purpose, that of making peace, and had no further power—is to be laid aside, and that France is to condone it by pouring into the Chamber these new men, who are, of course, sent on the ordinary terms of Parliamentary representation. It may be best for all interests that this view should be adopted, but we may remark that it is a compromise of a very "insular" kind, and though it would have commended itself, as a com-



promise, to our Lord Somers and other objects of admiration by our Lord Russell, it is entirely apart from the logical faith which is held to "obtain" in France. This may be a merit, and indeed we welcome any abandonment by French statesmen of pedantic formalism. But it ought also to be remembered that the elections to the Assembly were managed under the eyes of an alien enemy, and that the constituencies were deeply imbued with a double idea—namely, that the enemy should be got rid of, and that those who failed to keep him out of France should be punished. Now that the business of the nation is entirely different, it may not unfairly be contended that the Assembly, when the new elections shall have taken place, will represent two sets of legislators, the crop of two different seasons. Even if they work together in harmony it can hardly fail to be felt that they come with opposite kinds of credentials, and it may be a question for the nation whether, in the phrase of its Parliament, complete verification has taken place. But we wish that we could believe that some future revision of any settlement that may now be made was the worst that had to be looked to, because every six months of delay will so consolidate order and accustom Frenchmen thereto that such revision may itself be forborne. We see a nearer difficulty in the heterogeneous composition of the Assembly as it will exist after the first week in July.

Paris is rapidly regaining its normal condition, and the world is pouring in thousands into the city. Trade and pleasure resume their sway. To-morrow there is to be a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and it is said that 100,000 soldiers will be assembled. The date may have been selected that the French may have something else to think of than the triumphal entry into Berlin, where, as we write, the Emperor and his glorious army march through rows of captured French cannon, and bear as trophies captured French eagles. We have no doubt that the Parisian spectacle will be a superb one, or that it will perfectly convince ninety-five out of every hundred Parisians that the Germans would have no chance against a French army, were the latter not led by "traitors." It would be hard to grudge Paris what consolation can be derived from a show. This will effect a still more useful purpose if it carries to the disaffected, to the "Internationale" and its sympathisers, and to all the fanatics of revolution, the conviction that society is too strong for them, and that in the end the bayonet will master the dagger and the firebrand.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

The Queen has made daily excursions during the week. Among the places of interest visited by her Majesty and the members of the Royal family have been the Linn of Quoich, Loch Callater, and the Lion's Fall. The Queen has also visited the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, at Crathie Manse. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the Lochnagar girls' school on Monday. The Queen, a few days since, drove to the Royal farm at Invergelder and witnessed the sheep-shearing. A walk of three miles in length is being made from the Glen-gelder-walk to the top of Lochnagar, by which the Royal family will be enabled to ascend to the top of the mountain, upon ponies, with safety.

### COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, will leave Balmoral Castle on Monday next for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty will open the new St. Thomas's Hospital on Wednesday. A state concert will be given the same evening at Buckingham Palace. A state breakfast will be given on Friday, and a state ball on the 27th inst., also at Buckingham Palace.

### THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held, on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Horse Guards, arrived at the palace at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state of the Royal household. The Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince John of Glücksburg, Prince Teck, Prince Hassan Pacha, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his two sons were present at the Court. The customary state ceremonial was observed. In the diplomatic circle, which was attended by the chief members of the corps, various presentations took place. In the general circle presentations to the number of 230 were made to the Prince of Wales.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, Princess Maud of Wales, and Prince John of Glücksburg, returned to Marlborough House, on Monday, from Titniss Park. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with the officers of the Grenadier Guards at Willis's Rooms. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess gave a dinner party in honour of the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia. Among the guests invited to meet his Imperial Highness were the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince John of Glücksburg, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance. On Wednesday the Prince held a Levée, which is described above. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia and the Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards drove to Hurlingham and witnessed the pigeon-shooting match. The Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, dined with Lady Molesworth at her residence in Eaton-place. The Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with the Earl and Countess Granville at their residence in Burton-street. Her Royal Highness has driven out daily.

### THE GRAND DUKE WLADIMIR OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia returned to Claridge's Hotel, on Saturday last, from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Titniss Park. Subsequently his Imperial Highness visited the National Gallery, and dined with the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House, St. James's. On Sunday the Grand Duke attended Divine service at the Russian chapel, Welbeck-street. The Rev. Dr. Popoff officiated. Subsequently his Imperial Highness went to Clevedon, and partook of luncheon with the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster. Besides visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, the Grand Duke, on Monday, visited Woolwich, and in the evening went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and afterwards visited Captain Shaw at the Metropolitan Fire Brigade station, Watling-street, and witnessed the facility with which the branch establishments of the metropolis communicate with the head-quarters; and subsequently, with Captain Shaw, accompanied one of the steam fire-engines through the principal part of the metropolitan district. On Tuesday the Grand Duke visited Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne at Campden-hill, partook of luncheon with Mrs. Baring in Charles-street, inspected Lord Ashburton's collection of paintings at Bath House, Piccadilly, and the art-treasures collected by the late Marquis of Hertford at Manchester House, Manchester-square. On Wednesday his Imperial Highness visited the International Exhibition, attended the Queen's Levée, and dined with Earl and Countess Granville at their residence in Bruton-street. On Thursday the Grand Duke was present at the banquet and ball given in his honour by the Russian Ambassador and the Countess de Brunnow at the Russian Embassy. His Imperial Highness has received numerous visitors at the hotel during the week.

The Duke of Edinburgh went to the Lyceum Theatre on Monday.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the Duke of Argyll's residence, Campden-hill, Kensington, yesterday (Friday) week, from the Continent.

Prince Arthur went to the Haymarket Theatre on Wednesday.

The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, arrived at her residence at St. James's Palace on Tuesday, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

His Excellency the Count d'Apponyi returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday, from Hungary.

His Excellency the American Minister and family have removed from the Alexandra to the South Kensington Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland and Earl and Countess Percy have arrived in town from Alnwick Castle.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson had a dinner and an evening party, on Wednesday, at their residence in Lowndes-square. His Excellency the Chevalier Cadorna had a dinner party, on Saturday, at the Italian Legation, in Hill-street. The Duke of Devonshire had an assembly, on Wednesday, at Devonshire House. The Earl and Countess of Derby entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday, at their residence in St. James's-square. The Countess of Radnor gave her first ball this season, on Wednesday, at the family residence in Grosvenor-street. The Countess of Crawford had her first dance this season, on Tuesday, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square. The Countess of Home gave her second ball this season, on Monday, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square. The Countess of Loudoun had a dinner party and reception, on Monday, at her residence in Upper Grosvenor-street. Countess (Dowager) Cowper gave a ball, on Wednesday, at the family mansion in St. James's-square. Lady Townshend-Farquhar had a dance, on Monday, at her residence in Berkeley-street. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney had a dinner party, on Monday, at their residence in Cleveland-square. The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone received a select company at dinner, on Wednesday, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. After dinner Mrs. Gladstone had a small and early reception. The Grand Duke Wladimir and the Duke of Edinburgh were present.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Four-in-Hand Club will meet in Hyde Park this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past five.

Sir F. Halliday, K.C.B., presided, on Thursday evening, at Willis's Rooms, at the Indian Civil Service dinner.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board, on Saturday, passed a resolution suggesting the propriety of establishing a central vaccination board for the whole country.

The sale of the library formed by the late Mr. Bolton Corney, which concluded last Saturday at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, realised £3539.

A license has been obtained in Doctors'-commons for the marriage, in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, of Mr. Bates and Miss Swann, the giant and giantess.

Last week the number of paupers in the metropolis was 125,277, and this was a decrease of 8819 upon the return in the corresponding period of last year.

The Madingley pictures removed from Cambridge, the ancient seat of the Cotton family, were, on Wednesday, sold by Messrs. Foster for £2572.

The friends of King's College Hospital held their anniversary dinner, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms—Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair. More than £5000 was subscribed.

Letters for strangers and visitors to London addressed to the Poste Restante, International Exhibition, London, W., will be delivered from the post and telegraph office in the Albert Hall from ten a.m. till five p.m. on week days.

Mr. Deputy Whetham, who has been a member of the Common Council for twenty-six years, was on Monday elected Alderman for the Ward of Bridge Within, in succession to the late Sir Joseph Causton.

At the London School Board, on Wednesday, the necessary precepts were issued apportioning the various districts of the metropolis their contributions towards the £40,000 required for the expenses of the board.

One of the admirable conversazioni of the Royal College of Physicians took place on Wednesday evening, and, as usual, attracted a large number of gentlemen famous both in the literature and the practice of the healing art.

The Historical Society held its sixth meeting for the Session in the Scottish Corporation Hall, Fleet-street, on Monday evening—Sir John Bowring in the chair—when the following papers were read:—"Notes from the Records of Faversham, 1560 to 1600," by Mr. J. M. Cowper; and "An Official Inaccuracy Respecting the Death and Burial of the Princess Mary, daughter of King James I.," by Colonel Chester.

The managers of the City Orthopaedic Hospital, or the hospital for correcting the deformities of children, held their twentieth anniversary, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £700.

The first of a series of lectures in aid of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was delivered by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., last Saturday, at the School of Mines, Jermyn-street. His recent visit to the United States formed the subject of the hon. gentleman's address.

The officers and members of the 40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers have presented their Adjutant (Captain F. B. Cowper) with a massive silver claret-jug and salver, exquisitely chased, in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered the corps during the past ten years.

The annual dinner in connection with the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held, on Tuesday, at the Albion, under the presidency of the Lord Chief Baron. Subscriptions to the amount of £450, including £21 from the Lord Chief Baron, were announced.

We are requested to say that the members of the Royal family who have accepted the invitations of the Royal Botanic Society for to-day (Saturday), being expected to arrive at the gardens at half-past three, the hour for the general invitations will also be half-past three, instead of four, as on the cards.

The annual festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was celebrated, on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace. The great feature of the occasion was the dinner, at which some 1600 persons sat together in the concert hall, presided over by Mr. Frederick Charrington, and supported by well-known brewers. The subscriptions amounted to £4000.

The second summer exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, took place in these gardens on Wednesday and Thursday. The exhibition, although not so gay as the last for want of the spring azaleas, was much more interesting from the larger number of new and rare plants, of which groups were exhibited by the leading cultivators.

The grand day of Trinity Term was celebrated by the members of Gray's Inn yesterday week. The annual prize, amounting to £25, for the best essay upon "The Feudal Tenures: their Origin, their Nature, and the Causes which led to their Abolition," was awarded to Mr. Walter Galt Gribbon, a student of the society; and the subject for the essay for the ensuing year was announced to be "A Sketch of the History of the Mercantile Law of England from the Earliest Times to the passing of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856."

A sad fatality occurred at Clapham-common a few days ago. Mr. Mapplesome, who resided close by, went out to give his dog a run, and was never seen alive afterwards. He was found by a policeman lying on his back, quite dead. His dog, who sat by him, would not allow him to be touched. With great difficulty the dog was quieted, and the body borne home followed by the faithful animal. At the inquest, on Monday, it was shown that Mr. Mapplesome died of disease of the heart, fatally intensified by running.

Sir Anthony de Rothschild presided at the anniversary dinner of the Jews' Free School, on Monday night, at the London Tavern, and said there were 1600 boys and above 1000 girls in the school. They had, besides, nearly £70,000 in funded property, the freehold of the buildings, and the playground. It was necessary, however, to spend upon the institution about £4500, and in order to raise this large sum he appealed to the company to subscribe liberally. During the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of £2108.

The fourteenth annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has been issued. The eighty-two donations mentioned in former reports have been increased to ninety-one, and the purchases from 217 to 229. Among the latter are a portrait of Mr. Charles Dickens, painted, at the age of forty-three, by Ary Scheffer; and a small whole-length portrait of Sir Walter Scott, painted by Sir William Allan, R.A. The total number of visitors to the gallery during the year 1870, from its opening at South Kensington on March 28, was 58,913; being 34,497 in excess of the previous year, when the gallery was in Great George-street, Westminster.

Last week 2132 births and 1437 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 13 and the deaths by 92 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 418 deaths last week, including 245 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 12 as enteric or typhoid, and 14 as simple continued fever), and 23 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox, measles, scarlatina, and whooping-cough each showed an increase upon the previous week.

The annual meeting of the National Artillery Association was held on Monday—Colonel Harcourt in the chair. The council reported that the Secretary for War had granted them permission to offer a prize of £100 to the Royal Artillery. The smooth-bore competition this year would be confined to the first day's firing, in order to make way for a shell competition with rifled guns, for which a special prize of ten silver cups would be presented by the association. The shell competition would be limited to such corps as had had shell practice from either rifled or smallbore guns before joining the meeting at Shoeburyness; but the scores made in the shell competition would not be taken into consideration when making out the average scores. It was also submitted that the militia artillery should be admitted to compete. The balance-sheet showed a surplus of £323 6s. 1d. The re-election of the president, council, secretary, and other officers took place. The camp will open on Monday, Aug. 8.

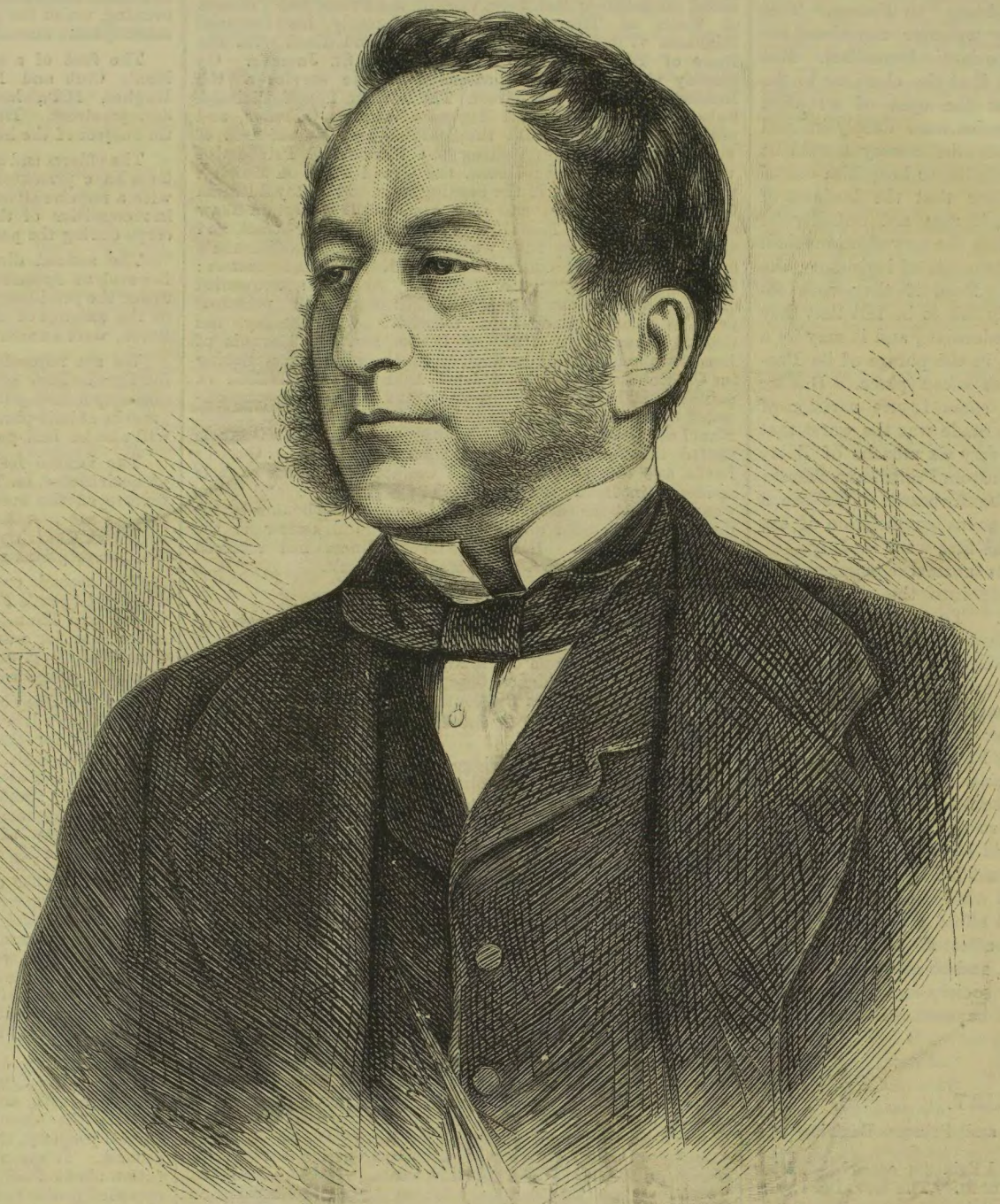
The annual meeting of the Royal Society for Saving Life from Fire was held at Guildhall on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor occupying the chair. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was present. The report stated that since the last general meeting six additional fire-escapes had been placed—namely, at Maldon, Norwich, Maidenhead, Uxbridge, St. Albans, and Windsor—in addition to seventeen formerly sent out, making the total number of escapes placed by the society in the suburbs and district towns twenty-three. During the past year it had given five medals, sixty testimonials, and various sums of money in reward for heroic and highly valuable services in saving life. While distributing the prizes, the Lord Mayor remarked that during the past year the society had saved upwards of one hundred lives; and Mr. Alderman Finnis, supplementing that estimate, said 1600 persons in all had been rescued since the establishment of the fire brigade. In all, thirty-four rewards in medals, money, or testimonials written on vellum, were distributed at the meeting, in recognition of services more or less heroic during the year in saving life. Many of the recipients were policemen, some were members of the fire brigade, others were soldiers, and the rest private individuals.



## THALBERG.

Sigismund Thalberg was born at Geneva in 1812. His earliest musical education was received at Vienna—a city rich in associations with all that is great in the art, theoretical and practical. As regards pianoforte-playing, perhaps no other capital is so largely identified with men who have been eminent in that respect. There Mozart passed some of the best years of his artistic life; Beethoven's most important career, from 1792 till his death, in 1827, having been entirely associated with Vienna. The former composer, in one of his letters to his father, wrote, "Wien ist das Clavier-Land;" and this was true long after his time—both in the latter portion of the past century and in the earlier part of this—many eminent pianists having flourished there, some of whose names are scarcely now remembered. Such a career was formerly thought incomplete without a recognition by the Viennese public.

That Thalberg was a pupil of Hummel is both affirmed and denied. We believe that he was; as also of Sechter, for composition. He is said, however, to have attributed his greatest progress to the instructions of an orchestral player at the Vienna Opera. Be this as it may, Thalberg doubtless, like all remarkable men, owed his individuality chiefly to his ardent self-cultivation in developing and elaborating to the utmost extent the resources and powers which he was conscious of possessing. Indications of Thalberg's marking characteristics are to be found in the pianoforte music of Weber, particularly in his second sonata (in A flat), and in some of his variations;



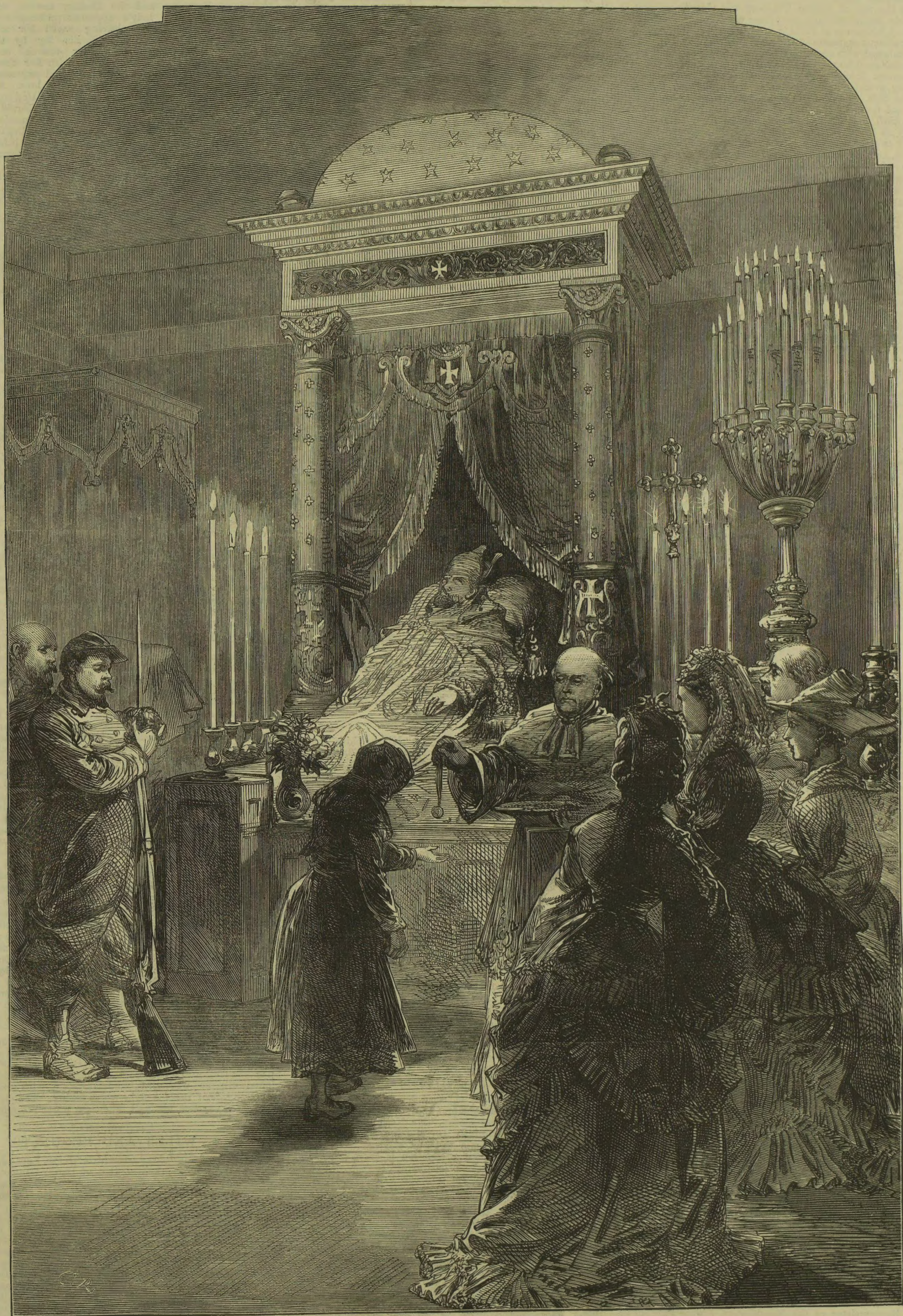
THE LATE M. THALBERG.

but what is there incidental became with Thalberg a specialty, and was wrought out by him to a degree that can scarcely be hereafter exceeded. The art of sustaining a prominent melody chiefly by the thumb of either hand, or by an intermingling of both, aided by the use of the damper pedal, and surrounding the theme with a profusion of brilliant and graceful ornaments, scattered throughout the whole extent of the instrument—has been realised by him with a felicity that none of his many imitators have approached. If Thalberg has not contributed to the advancement of music aesthetically, he has unquestionably enlarged the resources of the pianoforte, and helped forward the progress of executive art. His most ambitious attempts at composition—especially his operas of "Cristina de Svezia" and "Florinda," the latter produced at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1851—were virtually failures. His name, however, will long live in association with his many charming productions for the instrument on which he was so marvellous a performer. On this point the opinion of Mendelssohn is worth quoting. Writing to his mother, in March, 1840, in reference to the two principal wonder-players of the day, Liszt and Thalberg, the great composer says:—"I consider him (Liszt) to be in reality an amiable, warm-hearted man, and an admirable artist. That he plays with more execution than all the others does not admit of a doubt; yet Thalberg, with his composure, and within his more restricted sphere, is more perfect, taken as a virtuoso. And this is the standard which must also be applied to Liszt; for his compositions are inferior to



EXAMINING HANDS, AT BELLEVILLE, FOR MARKS OF GUNPOWDER.





THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS LYING IN STATE.



his playing, and, in fact, are only calculated for virtuosos. A fantasia by Thalberg (especially that on the 'Donna del Lago') is an accumulation of the most exquisite and delicate effects, and a continued succession of difficulties and embellishments that excite our astonishment—all is so well devised and so finished, carried out with such security and skill, and pervaded by the most refined taste."

At the age of sixteen Thalberg was already eminent as a pianist; but his earliest great fame dates from the commencement of his career at Paris in 1835. Many will still remember the grotesque statuette of the pianist, seated at his instrument and endowed with an extra number of fingers—one of a series of similar good-humoured Parisian caricatures of composers and performers. It was in 1838 that Thalberg was first heard in this country, to which he returned on several occasions; for the last time in 1862. He crossed the Atlantic more than once, on professional tours in the United States and Brazil; but from 1862 until his death, in April last, he lived in retirement, chiefly at his villa near Naples, where he occupied himself largely in the cultivation of the vine. Apart from his special pursuit, he was a man of large and varied acquirement, as well as of amiable and prepossessing manners.

Thalberg married a daughter of the late Lablache, the renowned singer. The portrait engraved is drawn from a photograph by Mr. H. Hering, of Regent-street.

## MUSIC.

### THE OPERA SEASON.

At the Royal Italian Opera three works have been brought forward, for the first time this season, since the performances noticed last week:—Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord," the last but two of his great dramatic productions, was given on Thursday week, with an efficiency in its musical aspect and a splendour of scenic and stage arrangements that have never been surpassed even at that establishment. The Catarina of Madame Adelina Patti displayed the same exquisite finish and refinement of vocalisation as in former seasons, together with that development of more intense sentiment and greater dramatic force that has been recently evidenced. The contrast between the arch vivacity thrown into the tambourine song, with the deep pathos of the prayer at the close of the first act, and the serious passion of the situation in the camp scene, and the subsequent delirium and restoration to reason, exhibited good stage qualities as well as high vocal art. The impression created throughout her performance was one of genuine delight, sustained to the close and enhanced by the brilliant delivery of the final bravura with two flutes obbligati. The Peter of M. Faure is the same highly-finished performance as heretofore. Nothing could be better than his acting and singing, particularly in the scene of carousal and inebriety when condemning the young recruit—the disguised Catherine—to be shot; and the despair when discovering her identity and her escape. The delivery of the romance "O lieti di," in the last act, was a fine specimen of the pure cantabile style, and its repetition would doubtless have been required but for the late period at which it occurs in a very long opera. Madame Monbelli was an efficient representative of Prascovia; and M. Jourdan, the original George—his first appearance here—imparted exuberant French vivacity to the character, and was favourably received. The rigid disciplinarian, Corporal Grizzenko, was represented by Signor Ciampi, with the same hard humour as formerly; Signor Naudin having been again efficient as Danilowitz. The couplets for the two vivandières were given with much spirit by Mdle. Madigan and Madame De Meric Lablache; and other subordinate characters were filled by Mr. W. Morgan, Signor Capponi, &c.

Of the representation of "L'Africaine," on Friday (yesterday) week, little need be said, the cast having been almost identical with that of many past occasions. This posthumous work of Meyerbeer will never take a strong hold of the public, its few occasional points of interest being surrounded by such a quantity of diffuse and dry writing as to render a hearing of the whole a laborious task, attended with very inadequate reward. The opera having been produced without those extensive revisions, alterations, substitutions, and omissions which the composer in every other case so largely exercised during the numerous rehearsals on which he insisted, it is, doubtless, very unlike what it would have been had he lived to superintend its production. As in many past representations of the opera, Madame Pauline Lucca gave great dramatic effect to the character of Selika, the Indian Queen; as did Signor Naudin to that of the Portuguese navigator, Vasco di Gama, and Signor Graziani to the impersonation of the vengeful slave Nelusko. Madame Monbelli was an efficient Inez, and other characters were adequately filled by well-known artists. In both the operas just referred to the splendid scenic and stage effects peculiar to this theatre are again conspicuous.

Signor Mario is gradually completing his series of last performances, this season being announced as that of his final retirement from the stage. Last week, as Fernando in "La Favorita," and the Duke in "Un Ballo in Maschera," the veteran tenor displayed his high dramatic powers in characters in which he is not again to be seen. In the former instance especially the impression created was similar to that produced by the artist in his best days: in the latter Madame Ossilag gave a melodramatic version of the part of Amelia; and other principal characters were represented as before.

The performances of Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, have again been subject to alteration in consequence of Mdle. Marimon's hoarseness. Such a wintry summer as this has hitherto been might well have caused even more vocal disablement than has really been the case. Five repetitions of "La Sonnambula," with the lady just named as Amina, were given from May 4, when she made her debut, to Tuesday last, when her long-promised appearance as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento" took place, and met with even greater success than that which has attended her previous representations. Although in the first scene some slight signs of recent indisposition were apparent, these speedily disappeared, and the remainder of the performance was a continued display of graceful charm in acting, and refinement and brilliancy of vocal execution. The canzone "Ciascun lo dice" was encored with enthusiasm, and the last verse repeated, the applause of the audience increasing to the close of the opera, when it amounted to positive enthusiasm at the display of exquisite delicacy and florid brilliancy in the execution of the final (introduced) bravura valse aria. So great was the impression here created that the curtain had to be raised after the termination of the opera, and the movement repeated. Mdle. Bauermeister as the Marchioness, Signor Fancelli as Tonio, and Signor Agnesi as the Sergeant, all contributed to the effective representation of the opera.

A third morning concert was given in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, on Saturday, similar in character to those previously noticed, and, like them, including performances by most of the principal singers of the

establishment just named. The last concert of the season is announced for June 24.

The fourth of the New Philharmonic concerts took place last week, and continued the fulfilment of the promise of the successive performance of Beethoven's pianoforte concertos. On this occasion Mr. Charles Hallé played No. 4, in G, with that refinement of style and finished mechanism which have often before been bestowed on the same work. The other instrumental solo of the evening was Spohr's fine concerto in D minor (No. 9), played with much effect by Herr Auer. The symphony was Haydn's in G—not one of the twelve grand, but that known in the English classification of these works as "Letter V." The scherzo and nocturno from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and Cherubini's overture to "Lodoiska" completed the instrumental selection. Madame Marie Cabel was the vocalist, in lieu of Mdle. Marimon, who was absent from indisposition. The final concert, on June 21, will include Madame Arabella Goddard's performance of the last of Beethoven's pianoforte concertos—that in E flat (No. 5), known as the "Emperor."

Five of the Crystal Palace Summer Concerts have now taken place, and at all the performances of the principal singers of the Drury-Lane Opera have been attractive features. On Saturday fortnight the music of "Fidelio" was given, similarly to its recent stage performance. On Saturday week a miscellaneous selection was performed, and Mdle. Marimon made her first appearance there. Last Saturday Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was the principal feature in the programme, the solos finely sung by Mdle. Titieni, Madame Alboni, Signor Vizzani, and Signor Agnesi. In the miscellaneous selection which made up the rest of the concert Mdle. Hermine Pollitzer made a very successful first appearance. This young lady has a mezzo-soprano voice of good compass and especially sympathetic quality. Her style, phrasing, and intonation evidence good musical faculties and sound training; and very commendable is her avoidance of those frequent vices of modern vocalisation, the tremolo and excessive use of portamento. Some degree of nervousness, although well controlled, probably prevented the full display of vocal force required in so large a space.

Of the triennial Handel Festival—the public rehearsal yesterday (Friday), and the performances of next week—we must speak hereafter. Expectations are great as to the increased success of this occasion, the arrangements for which are beyond all precedent. Four thousand performers will be assembled, conducted by Sir Michael Costa; and the principal solo singers announced are Mdle. Titieni, Mesdames Sinico, Rudersdorff, L. Sherrington, Trebelli-Bettini, and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Kerr Gedge, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Foli, Signor Agnesi, and Mr. Santley. Further improvements in the acoustical arrangements in the great transept will doubtless tend to a greater concentration of sound than has ever before been attained there.

The annual concert of that eminent artist Herr Pauer took place, on Friday afternoon, at the Hanover-square Rooms. His own admirable pianoforte-playing was, as usual, a special feature in the performances. The other solo players were Herr Straus (violin), M. Vieuxtemps (violoncello), Mdle. Brandes (pianoforte), and Madame Bohrer and Mr. Chatterton (harp). The vocalists were Miss S. Ferrari, Mdle. Drasil, and Herr Reichardt.

That excellent violincellist M. Paque gave his annual matinee musicale on Tuesday.

We are glad to learn that the eminent solo violinist Mr. Henry Blagrove has recovered from his recent severe illness.

## THE THEATRES.

### ST. JAMES'S.

The remarkably effective comedy of "Milky White" has been revived at the St. James's. The author, Mr. H. T. Craven, acts the part of the hero. "Milky White" is an actor's play, and shows on a limited scale the resources of the acting art. Not a word in the dialogue but has its due place and aim, and produces its effect on the audience. The humour is immense, but allied with pathos which reaches every sensitive heart. It has, too, its rough passages for the rougher sort, and is thus suited equally to the meanest and highest among the audience. Mr. Craven's acting of the part is full of so much that is idiosyncratic that we despair of ever seeing an available substitute, so completely has he fitted himself for its requirements, and so thoroughly is it a mental creation of his own. Miss Fanny Brough, as his daughter Annie, identifies herself with the innocence and simplicity of the character, and acts with ease and force. Mr. L. Brough, too, as Dickey Duggs, is exceedingly natural and ludicrously broad. Mr. F. Mervyn, as Archibald Good, acted like a gentleman of feeling and capacity, and gave in his own person a fair reason why Annie should aspire to win his love. Mrs. Sadrip, White's neighbour, is an important character; and Miss H. Everard acted it with the requisite care. Altogether, this curious and excellent drama is remarkably well sustained, and ought to run for many nights. Mrs. John Wood, as Mary Maybud in the extravaganza of "Poll and Partner Joe," shines in the eccentric comedy which she has made so thoroughly her own. The spirit of sport with which she animates it is irresistible. Mr. William Farren gives his farewell performances in the character of Mr. Honeyton, with Miss Marian Inch, in the comediotta of "The Happy Pair."

### ROYALTY.

The Soho theatre has changed hands for a time; Miss Hodson has retired from and Mr. W. H. C. Nation undertaken its conduct for the summer season. Mr. Nation has been somewhat daring in his opening. On Monday he produced three new pieces—a new farce, a new and original comedy, and a new burlesque. The first production is anonymous, and is entitled "The Gay City." It is supposed to represent an incident during the siege of Paris by the Prussians, when some soldiers and schoolgirls fraternise in the usual way, to the discredit of the female academy and the consternation of its proprietrix. Beyond the fact that it introduces two French songs, interpreted by Mr. Nation himself, and sung by Miss Montgomery and Miss Fanny Leng, the farce has scarcely any merit. It is, however, succeeded by a highly intellectual drama, written by Dr. Westland Marston, entitled "Lamed for Life." The piece is remarkable for its entire freedom from sensationalism and for the purity of its diction, the dialogue being composed of elegant conversations between people of cultivated minds, with two or three rustic characters thrown in by way of contrast, but not elaborately drawn or coloured. The story is so simple as scarcely to bear telling, but is rendered effective by the mingled force and delicacy of the treatment. One of the audience, indeed, remarked that the drama appeared to him "like a chapter from the Bible," such were the simplicity and purity both of its subject and structure. The comic element might have been stronger or more varied. It is concentrated in one single character, the Hox. Fred. Random (Mr. George

Vincent), a naval gentleman, whose self-confidence is not small, and who plumes himself on the fecundity of his ideas. He is, in fact, an idealist, who makes up his mind that he is beloved by a highly intelligent young lady, Grace Elliot (Miss Ada Cavendish), before he has put the important question, and cannot imagine that she can really love the hero of the piece, Dr. John Cleveland (Mr. H. Forrester), because he is lame. Both he and the Doctor, indeed, agree in the opinion that the lady's apparent preference is based on gratitude, the Doctor having saved her nephew from danger by fire, and injured his leg by the generous effort. Dr. Cleveland's mother shares in the perplexity, and in his conversations with her the doctor discloses the generosity of his nature and expresses his determination not to accept her gratitude for love. At length his jealousy is aroused by an apparently clandestine correspondence carried on between her and one Markham (Mr. W. Brunton), a bankrupt banker, whom he suspects of systematic fraud. He turns out, however, to have been the husband of Grace's sister, and her business with him has been merely to inform him that he has come into possession of fifty thousand pounds, and to advise him to meet and settle with his creditors. This at first he is unwilling to do; but on a second interview he gives evidence of repentance by conceding to the plan. When this is explained to Dr. Cleveland, the barrier between him and Grace Elliot is removed, and to the surprise of Random, he becomes the accepted lover of the lady. The love scenes are deliciously written, and the metaphysics of the affections are subtly indicated and ingeniously illustrated in the progress of the courtship which forms the subject of the play. Mr. Forrester, as Dr. Cleveland, acted with extreme propriety and care, and gave promise of much hereafter to be developed; and Mr. Vincent, as the gay young lady-killer, was sufficiently vivacious. Miss Cavendish, in the heroine, was a graceful representative of the author's ideal, and deserved the favour with which she was received by the audience. We regret we cannot express the same esteem for Mr. H. T. Arden's extravaganza of "Nell Gwynne." The heroine is drawn as a burlesque double of Joan of Arc. Like her, she hears voices, which predict her future fame, and prevails with the King, who patronises her. The scenes are, however, graced with nine songs, from the fertile pen of Mr. Nation, and these must be relied upon as sufficiently attractive to render the former less tedious than they would otherwise have been. Towards the end of the play an elaborate ballet was given, in the form of a masque, which should have been inserted earlier in the action. But for the artistic dancing of Mdle. Marie Gillet and the skilful arrangement of Madame Louise, the ballet would scarcely have been permitted, so wrongly was it placed; but, of course, to provide a proper occasion for it, it would be needful that the ground plan of the entertainment should be altogether altered. Mr. Nation is assisted in his management by Mr. T. H. Friend, whose experience will be serviceable.

### FRENCH PLAYS.

At the Lyceum, M. Raphael Felix provides the utmost variety for his patrons. The little vaudeville, in one act, entitled "C'est pour se Soir," represents a wife, in the absence of her husband, giving a ball and soirée, for the purpose of securing his promotion in the corps of pompiers, to the captain of gendarmerie. The disappointment caused by the deficiency of professionals is made up by voluntary assistance. Tricote is admirably played by M. Leonce, and Vénus by Mdle. B. Legrand. The former plays a solo by Offenbach on the violoncello, and the latter sings a charming bolero. "Le Mal de la Peur" is a little piece evidently founded on Molière's "Malade Imaginaire," which affords M. Lesueur another opportunity of appearing to advantage. "Le Chevreuil" is a curiosity. It exemplifies the perversity of French authors in their attempts on English subjects. The hardness with which our manners, customs, and costume are misrepresented is scarcely credible. It is about the last piece one would have expected to see here. We have a jealous farmer, John, acted with great intensity by M. Grenier, and Le Marquis by M. Tony Riom, in the most inappropriate of dresses. The farmer has killed a roebuck, and is recommended to apply for pardon through his pretty wife, in order to save his lease, which is on the point of expiring. His jealousy leads to ridiculous complications. Two ladies also, attired as gentlemen, are curious about Sir Edwards (*sic*), who is affianced to one of them, and visit the farmer to obtain information, and thus originate a series of laughable adventures. The plot is too slender for the three acts to which this absurd comedy extends. "Nos Domestiques," played at the Strand under the title of "Our Domestics," has been given, and prospered well.

Two new pieces were produced at the Lyceum on Monday. "Le Capitaine Bitterlin," by M. Edmund About, is hardly worthy of the reputation of the author, but it affords a character-part for M. Lesueur. "Fleur de Thé," the music by M. Charles Lecocq, much in the style of Offenbach and Hervé, is objectionable on the score of levity, though admirably played, particularly by MM. Desiré and Leonce and by Mesdames Berthal and Vinentini. It is already known to the English public under the name of "Malala," as performed at the Gaiety, where, however, the best part of the music was omitted.

### HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.

The story of Cinderella is added to the equestrian performers in the arena. A company of about sixty children represent the action with singular efficiency. The conversion of the ring into a ball-room, covered with a handsome carpet and furnished with sofas, candelabras, &c., with almost magical celerity, is of itself a sight worth seeing. The piece is got up at great expence, but will, doubtless, prove remunerative.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye, Bart., J.P., Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire, late of Denby Grange, Wakefield, and 7, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, who died, April 13 last, aged seventy, was proved in London, on the 7th inst., under £14,000 personalty, by his eldest daughter, Emma, the sole executrix, to whom he leaves the whole of his property over which he had the power of disposition, to her and her heirs or assigns. The will bears date Sept. 10, 1869.

The will of Sarah Lydia, Lady Seymour, relict of Sir William Seymour, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay, was proved in the London Court, on the 8th inst., by her only son, Colonel William Henry Seymour, C.B., 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Henry Gerard Hoare, Esq., banker, Fleet-street. The personalty was sworn under £5000. The will is dated Feb. 15, 1866, and her Ladyship died, April 25 last, aged seventy. The testatrix has bequeathed the whole of her property, real and personal, to her said son, Colonel William Henry Seymour, with the exception of £100 to her executor, Mr. Henry G. Hoare.

The will of the Rev. George Romanes, D.C.L., formerly Professor of Classical Literature, Queen's College, Kingston, Upper Canada, and late of 18, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, where he died on Jan. 19 last, was proved in London, on









SHOOTING COMMUNIST PRISONERS IN THE GARDEN OF THE LUXEMBOURG.





THE LAST PERQUISITION.



### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

A paragraph, apparently inserted on some kind of "authority," announces that the revision of the New Testament is proceeding as satisfactorily as possible, and also as rapidly as could be expected. The revisers decided that every verse touched in any way should be submitted to the whole body before the emendation was accepted, or, of course, separate committees would soon have completed the task. The decision seems a wise one, not only because the means adopted gives the revision the benefit of suggestions from so many learned men, but because the translation will go forth with the weight of a united judgment. When it may be expected to be finished probably no one attempts to guess; but the date will be remote, if it be true that as yet the revisers have not arrived at the end of the first Gospel. However ably the work may be done, and we may suppose that it is being done in the best manner possible, and however formally, authoritatively, and earnestly it may be recommended to the people, many a year will elapse before the old text shall be superseded. Probably there are thousands who will never take to the new version at all, and thousands more who will use it only for reference, and cling to the language which they have learned to love. We shall have to remember how many years the present version has been the nation's book. It is interesting to note the stages by which we arrived at that version, and how continuous—or, rather, how frequent—were the previous efforts to obtain the best possible translation. Without dwelling on the early paraphrase of the Bible, or the version by Wycliffe and his followers, England had Tyndale's partial translations, and then Coverdale's version of the whole book in 1535. Then came the version nominally by Matthews, really by Rogers, Coverdale's assistant, two years later; and next Whitchurch's, or the Great Bible, in 1539. These were followed by the Geneva version, by refugees from the Marian persecution, about 1560, and then by the Bishops' Bible, under Queen Elizabeth. Lastly, comes King James's Bible, begun 1604, finished 1611. And then the nation and its spiritual leaders were satisfied, and for two centuries and a half we have been "the people of one book." I give these dates with a certain confidence; they have not been "cramped" from any handbook or dictionary of history, but are from a digest made years ago of a learned article in the *Quarterly Review* in 1820, when Mr. Bellamy attacked the authorised versions, and was vigorously demolished. Those who live to see the revised edition will also see a large and wide criticism on it, for which the critic of fifty years back had neither the material nor the necessary habit of thought.

The Irish element gave signs of its exceeding displeasure with the Commune and its supporters, though the demonstration was confined to the use of some of the plainest words by which people express their unbelief in a statement. There was a mob meeting at Clerkenwell, and one of the sympathisers with the assassins of the Archbishop and the other hostages regretted the murders, but said that they were capable of extenuation. But the "extenuating circumstances" (by-the-way, this idea seems to have vanished from France) did not appear cogent to an Irish auditor, who proclaimed his dissent, and described the advocate as utterly untruthful—pack'ng up the sentiment in a short dissyllable. He was challenged to come forward, and there were probabilities of a collision when the police interfered. However, a new appointment was made. Sunday and the park are to be desecrated by a gathering of philo-Communists, and it is possible that "Ireland will be there." Detesting all such demonstrations, I must, nevertheless, say that for once the Irish Catholics are not much in the wrong in protesting against its going forth that our artisans approve of the atrocities of the Commune.

Have we been tricked into bestowing our admiration upon "a planned thing?" I read in the *Daily News* a paragraph from a country paper to the effect that the grand leap from London Bridge, by Mr. Johnson, had been pre-arranged, and that the "drowning victim" whom he saved was no Mr. Peters, but a brother of Johnson's own, as expert a swimmer as himself, who toppled himself over at the right moment, and could hardly help laughing when spectators expressed their fear that he could not be saved. That is the story as now given, and, if it be true, of course it reduces an act of heroic philanthropy to an act of very bold advertisement, not to be despised in these days when advertisers are more remarkable for dull impudence than lively boldness. But the story may be quite untrue, and, knowing nothing about it but what I read, I merely note it. If it be true, Mr. Johnson has rather cleverly "drawn" myself and many other "enthusiasts of humanity."

Heinrich Heine, who was never weary of girding at the Berlin folk, mentions, in his Rabelaisian way, that at some beerhouse in Germany the remark was made that there was no irony there; to which the handsome waiting-girl remarked that there was not, but that visitors could have any other kind of beer. Grieved, says Heine, that the maiden should think that irony was beer of any kind, I explained to her that it was not so, but that it was a creation of the Berliners, who, being awfully vexed that they came into the world too late to invent gunpowder, resolved to invent something that should be equally detestable. Heine was so devoted a worshipper of Napoleon that I suppose he would not have much toleration even for the "irony of events" at Berlin this week, and least of all for the procession of captured French eagles, the sign that Napoleonism is, for the time, at least, among those things of which Mr. Carlyle would not discern the semblance of resuscitation at a proximate date. How Heine would pour his scorn on the "Sons of the Spree" for shouting

Macte senex Imperator,  
Larbablanca, triumphator,  
Qui vicisti Galliam!

Proposal has been made that our Government should invite that of France to enable us to open a most magnificent Loan Collection, and the subject is worth attention. Large quantities of the treasures of the Louvre are stated to have been sent away from Paris, for safety, and to be at Havre. It is suggested that while the French are restoring their public buildings these riches of art might be intrusted to the care of England, and that we might exhibit them in London. The idea is tempting enough, but one does not know exactly how to deal with it. Would it be an insult to the French, or would it be a highly business-like course to propose that, if these things be lent to us, we should derive from them only the advantage of giving them our study and admiration, but that whatever pecuniary gain should be made by the exhibition would belong to France? One would hesitate at making such an offer, only that I see in French papers a recommendation that Europe generally should be asked to contribute to the restoration of "the capital of Europe;" and, if the Parisians do not mind taking our money to help them to build their own houses there can be no offence in our procuring money for them by the exhibition of their own property.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### HARMONY AND DISCORD OPTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

Professor Tyndall began his concluding lecture, on Thursday week, by exhibiting by means of tuning-forks the effects of the combination of musical sounds, and explaining the reason why some combinations are pleasant and others unpleasant. The ratio of vibrations in two forks in unison was shown to be 1 to 1; for a note and its octave, 1 to 2; of a note and its fifth, 2 to 3; of a note and its fourth, 3 to 4; of a note and its major third, 4 to 5, and so on; the law being that the combination of two notes is more pleasing to the ear, the smaller the two numbers are which express the ratio of their vibrations. The correctness of these ratios was demonstrated experimentally by means of Helmholtz's double syren; and reference was made to that eminent philosopher's theory of consonance and dissonance, illustrated by two singing flames. When the tubes inclosing the flames were of the same length the flames sang in unison; but when one of the tubes was lengthened beats were heard, which increased in rapidity; and when the length of the tube was still further augmented, extreme dissonance was produced. Dissonance, therefore, is caused by a rapid succession of beats. The impulses of ordinary sonorous waves are gently graduated, and produce continuity and smoothness of tone; in the beats, on the contrary, the boundaries of sound and silence are abrupt, and subject the ear to that jerking intermittence which we feel as discord. In further illustration of these principles, Professor Tyndall employed Lissajous's method of exhibiting the combined vibrations optically, by means of small mirrors attached to the forks placed in front of the electric lamp. When the forks were at rest, a disc of light was thrown upon the screen; but when they were made to vibrate, various figures were produced, increasing in complexity with the combinations. Two forks in unison gave a fine ring of light; a note and its octave gave a perfect figure of 8, and so on; the figures becoming more and more distorted when various degrees of discord were produced by attaching pieces of wax to one of the forks. A diagram exhibiting forty of the figures that may thus be formed by single notes, concords, and discords, was exhibited on the screen. In conclusion, Professor Tyndall described and illustrated the mechanism of the human ear, adverting to the drum and its connecting bones, to the method of transmission of sound to the brain by means of the fine elastic bristles discovered in the liquid in the labyrinth by Max Seultze, to the little otoliths or hearing-stones imbedded among the nervous filaments, and, finally, to the wonderful organ discovered in the labyrinth by Corti, which resembles a musical instrument, having its chords so stretched as to accept vibrations of different periods, and transmit them to the nerve filaments which traverse the organ, this being, according to Kölliker, a lute of 3000 microscopic fibres or strings, possessing the power of analysing and revealing the constituents of each aerial vibration.

#### DUST AND SMOKE, AND THE FIREMAN'S RESPIRATOR.

Professor Tyndall, in his discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, June 9, resumed the consideration of the subjects involved in his discourse "On Dust and Disease," on Jan. 21, 1870. He began by describing the apparatus employed in his experiments on gases and vapours, by which he demonstrated the organic character of London dust, and the presence in it of germs by which, in his opinion, contagious diseases are propagated. He then showed that the particles contained in dust and smoke possessed a power of polarising light in a manner resembling that of tourmaline and selenite, and he alluded to the experiments of M. Govi, of Turin, who proved that this property varied with the density of the dust or smoke. Professor Tyndall then adverted to the varieties of matter, organic and inorganic, contained in dust, and read an extract from a letter from Mr. G. H. Lewes, stating that various animal substances had been kept free of putrefaction by the exclusion of dust; and he also read part of a letter from Mr. Ellis, stating that in his method of vaccination the fluid is inserted beneath the skin, so that the air and its contents are excluded from the wound, and that by so doing he had not had a single case of blood-poisoning or abscess. In reference to the problem of the origin of life, Professor Tyndall expressed himself as accepting the doctrine that life is a derivative of life; and the theory of spontaneous generation he considered to be founded on dubious facts and defective logic. In regard to the germ theory of disease, he expressed his opinion that from their respective viruses typhoid fever, scarlatina, and small-pox might be planted, virus being really a seed, and its action having no parallelism in chemical phenomena. The Professor, after alluding to the injuries to which the lungs of colliers, and of the workmen in various manufactures, are liable, referred to the benefits which had resulted, in numerous instances, by the use of various kinds of respirators, especially of those in which cotton-wool had been employed; and he then described the methods he had adopted to fulfil his desire of providing a fireman's respirator. He first exhibited the smoke-jacket worn by the men of the metropolitan fire-brigade, which is very effective in enabling the men to extinguish fire, but is rarely available for saving life. This want Professor Tyndall has endeavoured to supply by providing for it an apparatus which shall arrest the smoke. By means of a respirator containing cotton-wool moistened with glycerine he was enabled to remain in dense smoke three or four minutes only; but, when, by a suitable arrangement, he combined Dr. Stenhouse's charcoal respirator with one of cotton-wool, he found that he had solved the problem; the charcoal absorbed and retained the noxious hydro-carbon vapours; the cotton, the solid particles of the smoke. After testing the apparatus thoroughly himself in an atmosphere containing the most pungent smoke he could obtain by the combustion of resinous fire-wood, the respirator was submitted to the judgment of Captain Shaw, the chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who by its means was able to remain in the smoke without inconvenience for a considerable time; and Professor Tyndall said that if a tithe of the zeal, intelligence, and practical skill were bestowed on the cotton-wool respirator which Captain Shaw had devoted to the fireman's respirator, the sufferings of many a precious life might be spared, and its length augmented. Various forms of the hood devised by Captain Shaw for association with the respirator were shown as worn by several of the men belonging to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade who were present. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

#### CELESTIAL SPECTRUM OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., devoted his concluding lecture on Modern Astronomical Instruments, on Saturday last, to the spectroscopy. He began by referring to Kepler's observations of the beautiful spectrum phenomena in 1633, and his comparing them to the rainbow; and then explained and illustrated Newton's discovery that the light of the sun consists of different coloured rays, due to different degrees of refrangibility—the red being the least, the violet the most refractive. In 1802 Wollaston produced a purer spectrum by receiving the solar

ray through a slit, and thereby discovered that the spectrum is not continuous, but contains a number of dark lines, which have been named after Fraunhofer, a German optician, who mapped and lettered them. After attributing the original construction of the spectroscopy to Mr. Simms, Mr. Lockyer described the successive improvements on the apparatus, which have led to its becoming not only an observing but an indicating instrument. In the hands of Kirchhoff and Bunsen the spectroscopy has become a new method of chemical analysis, these philosophers having proved that the flames of metals and other substances give characteristic spectra, and thereby discovered several new metals. Kirchhoff, moreover, has proved that each of the dark lines in the solar spectrum is caused by the presence in the sun's atmosphere of the luminous vapour of that metal which gives the coincident bright line, the flame of each metal having the power of absorbing the same kind of ray which it emits. This explanation, Mr. Lockyer said, was originally due to Stokes, and was reduced to a law by Balfour Stewart. By this method of observation the presence in the solar atmosphere of iron, sodium, potassium, nickel, and other metals was demonstrated. It has been discovered by M. Janssen and by Mr. Lockyer that, by combining a number of prisms, and thus obtaining a greater amount of dispersion, the intense brilliancy of the sun's light may be so much reduced that those phenomena which previously could only be observed during the brief period of an eclipse, may now be studied for any time the sun shines; and thus many important facts in solar physics have been ascertained by the researches of Plücker, Frankland, Mr. Lockyer, and others. Most interesting results have also been obtained by Mr. Huggins, by his application of spectrum analysis to the study of the planets, fixed stars, and nebulae. After adverting to several recent valuable improvements of the spectroscopy, and especially to its combination with registering photographic apparatus, due to Rutherford, Browning, and others, Mr. Lockyer concluded by reviewing the history of the stupendous progress recently made in physical astronomy, and by claiming for it the right of possessing a distinct national observatory on a scale commensurate with that devoted to the astronomy of position; since not only those branches of science which deal with light, but also heat, electricity, magnetism, and chemistry, with the whole range of the natural sciences, have now been annexed by the astronomer.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### SIR JOHN ROLT.

The Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, of Ozleworth Park, in the county of Gloucester, died, on the 6th inst., at Ozleworth, near Wotton-under-Edge. He was born at Calcutta, Oct. 5, 1804, the son of the late James Rolt, of Calcutta, merchant; by Anne Brain, his wife, widow of Samuel Pearce Brunsdon, of Serampore, and daughter of Richard Hiorus, Esq., of Fairfield. Called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1837, and made a Q.C. in 1846, this distinguished lawyer became Attorney-General in 1866, and succeeded Sir James Knight Bruce, in 1867, as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal. He was returned, in 1857, as M.P. for West Gloucestershire, and continued to represent that constituency for ten years. Sir John married, first, March 4, 1826, Sarah, daughter and coheir of J. Bosworth, Esq., of Bosworth, in the county of Leicester, by which lady (who died in 1850) he had two sons and four daughters; he married, secondly, April, 1857, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Stephen Gedson, of Croydon (by whom he had another son), and was left a widower in 1864. A Portrait of Sir J. Rolt was given in our Number for Dec. 29, 1866.

#### THE HON. FREDERICK BYNG.

The Hon. Frederick Gerald Byng died, on the 5th inst., at 37, St. James's-place, in his eighty-seventh year. He was the youngest son of John, fifth Viscount Torrington, by Bridget, his wife, daughter of Commodore Arthur Forrest. In 1799 he entered the Army as Lieutenant in the Light Dragoons, subsequently exchanged into the 53rd Foot, and retired on half pay in 1802. From that year to 1840 he was clerk in the Foreign Office; and in 1831 was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber.

#### THE VERY REV. JOHN SPRATT, D.D.

Few towns deserve more credit for the voluntary efforts made for the protection of the poor than the city of Dublin. Foremost among its philanthropists was the late Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, whose death has created so great a void and so deep a feeling of sorrow. Born in Cork-street, Dublin, about the year 1790, of respectable parents of the trading class, Dr. Spratt joined the Carmelite order in 1810, and, after studying in Seville and Salamanca, was ordained priest in 1817. From 1825 to 1831 he was Prior of the Convent of the Calced Carmelites, and from 1864 to 1871 Provincial of the order. During his lengthened career his works of charity and usefulness rendered essential service to the poorer classes, for whose good he laboured. The orphanage founded by him in Augier-street, the Merion Asylum for Female Blind, and the admirable refuge he established in Brickfield-lane, Cork-street, for affording nightly shelter to houseless females, may be especially mentioned. In the great temperance movement, originated by Father Mathew, Dr. Spratt actively co-operated, and, during the famine years and the fearful times of cholera, was constantly engaged on public committees and in personal exertion for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor. In politics an advanced Liberal, he acted with O'Connell in the Irish questions of the day; and it has been remarked that Dr. Spratt's funeral was the largest public demonstration of the kind since that of O'Connell himself.

The circular of the British Association to its members has been issued announcing the meeting at Edinburgh for Aug. 2, under the presidency of Sir William Thompson, F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

The force to be engaged in the autumn manœuvres will start from Aldershot about Sept. 10, will march in three columns, and will be absent sixteen days from Aldershot. The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the whole corps d'armée will be concentrated at Lockinge, the beautiful seat of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C. The army will be then divided into a nearly equal attacking and defending force, a battle will be fought every day, and the umpire—some General, high in command—will decide which force has had the best of the fight, which must retire and renew the combat next day.

Mr. H. W. Peek, M.P., has placed at the disposal of the Council of the Institute of Architects some prizes for competition by any members of the profession whose ages do not exceed twenty-five years, on condition that the drawings for which prizes are awarded shall become the property of Mr. Peek. According to the *Builder*, the sum of £42 is offered for the best, and £20 for the second best, set of measured drawings illustrating the restoration of Eastbury Manor House, near Barking. The sum of £10 is offered for the best set of drawings illustrating the restoration of the Convent Gateway, Barking.



## Archæology of the Month.

The one thousandth anniversary of Alfred's famous victory over the Danes was celebrated, on the 6th inst., by the Newbury District Field Club making an excursion to the White Horse-hill and other interesting sites in the neighbourhood of Ashdown, in Berkshire. The party first halted at Lamborne, which King Alfred gave to his Queen Ealswitha, "because he dwelt there," as specified in his will. The Vicar of Lamborne conducted the club over the parish church, which has some fine Norman and Early English architecture. The Seven Barrows were next visited, and described by Dr. Wilson, of Oxford. The Blowing-Stone (or Alfred's Trumpet), at Kingston Lisle, was then inspected, and its trumpet-like sound heard three or four miles off. About 150 yards below it runs the famous British road, Icknield-street. The White Horse-hill and Uffington Castle were next visited; and we were glad to learn that early in the autumn the Earl of Craven intends reviving the "scouring" with the attendant games and festivities. Wayland Smith's Cave and Alfred's Camp were then inspected; and, after the club had dined in Ashdown Park, a paper by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., was read by the chairman. It treated of Berkshire, A.D. 871, especially of events leading to the battle of Ecesdun, or Ashdown. Mr. Hughes doubts whether the White Horse was cut on the hill after the battle, and believes it to have been there long before. The date, however, has been much debated.

The Gibbs bequest of Anglo-Saxon objects in the South Kensington Museum has been arranged by Mr. Roach Smith, in an archæological essay, exhibiting the studied experience of one of our most eminent antiquaries. Of the collection there is an admirable *resumé* by Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., in the *Builder* for April 29. East Kent has proved so particularly rich in relics of the arts and handicraft of our Teutonic forefathers, that the antiquities found in the district may be said to equal in number, and far surpass in beauty and elegance of workmanship, the objects of a similar character found throughout England. The fibulae of the Gibbs collection, consisting of some seventy or eighty specimens, comprise many beautiful ornaments, especially those which, in their gold braid or network, exhibit such wonderful artistic skill.

The illustration of the barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds has been concluded by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, at the Hull Library and Philosophical Society. These mounds are of a time which might be called pre-historic. The barrows are of two kinds, long and round, the former few in number, and nearly all placed east and west—the long barrows being the earliest, the east end wider than the west. In the round barrows—the latest—are found traces of metal. Many bodies are met with in some barrows burnt, but no traces of charcoal occur, although the chalk and oolite had been used so as to have bone fixed in the stone. The mounds are encircled with stones in a Druidical manner. Pottery, urns, ornaments, weapons, and other implements are found in them. The researches at the barrows show that the people lived 1000 years before Christ, when bronze was only used in small quantities, and when the use of iron was unknown.

Two bronze Himyaritic tablets from Aden, sent by Lieutenant Prideaux, have reached the British Museum. They have been translated, and found to record a war carried on by Hanbar, King of Arabia, against the town of Kaduramelek, and the sacrifices to Athor, and other deities.

At the Archæological Institute the crown and abuna of Abyssinia, and the chalice presented by King Adam Segud to the church of Gondar, have been exhibited by the prize committee of the Army. Mr. Holmes made some remarks upon the workmanship and art of these objects and the district formerly given them by Khabash, an Egyptian monarch contemporaneous with the later years of Darius and Xerxes, which last monarch is mentioned in disparaging terms, probably to flatter Ptolemy, the Macedonian ruler of Egypt, who is styled on it the satrap of Alexander. The meeting of the Archæological Institute for the year 1871 will commence, at Cardiff, on July 25, under the presidency of the Marquis of Bute.

An exhibition of stone implements and other illustrations of the Palæolithic period has been assembled by the Society of Antiquaries. Messrs. Franks and Evans addressed a crowded meeting on the remains from the caves of Dordogne and on the implements from the drift respectively. The exhibition has proved a great success. It is believed that at the commencement of the ensuing session an exhibition will be held of implements belonging to the later stone age (Neolithic). Mr. J. Addy, C.E., has laid before the society an account of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains recently discovered at Beddington, and illustrated the same by plans and the exhibition of urns and tiles, the umbo of a shield, &c. Mr. T. B. Sandwith read a paper on pottery found at Cyprus. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew, F.S.A., has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries an enormous collection of bronzes, from Butler's wharf, Bermondsey, so numerous as to lead to the conclusion that it was the site of a bronze factory. Mr. J. Blashill described the Roman remains recently found in Mark-lane; and the Rev. J. Hoskyns Abrahall suggests that the tessellated pavement has partially sunk, from there being beneath it a hypocaust, thus producing the same archlike form as that in the Northleigh Roman villa, near Woodstock.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society have visited Leathersellers' Hall, where their ancient charters and records were exhibited and illustrated by Mr. W. H. Black; and the Rev. T. Hugo read a paper on "The Hospital of Le Patey, Bishopsgate." Next was visited the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, where Mr. W. H. Black gave a brief notice of Hans Holbein, as a parishioner of St. Andrew Undershaft. The will of the painter was read. It showed the artist to have been in poverty, and in debt to a money-lender in Antwerp. Mr. Black controverted the usually-accepted time of Holbein's death—viz., 1554—and, from the records he had unearthed, fixed it eleven years earlier—viz., 1543.

The Report on the Ribblesdale Caves is full of interest. The caves were evidently used as places of refuge by Roman-Celtic inhabitants, who had fled from their comparatively luxurious homes before the incursions of the northern tribes. Numerous brooches and armlets have been found in the upper strata of débris; and from their workmanship, as well as from the coins which have been exhumed, the period of occupation probably extended from the middle of the fifth till late in the seventh century. In the lower strata of the caves indications of an earlier occupation have been found. Two flint flakes, a bone harpoon, and the remains of red deer and bears point to an era long anterior to the Roman invasion.

Major Godwin has read to the Anthropological Institute a paper "On the Stone Monuments of the Khasi Hill Tribes, East and West of Agram." Their chief interest consists in the fact that they are one of the very few people now existing who erect megalithic monuments at the present day. The upright stone monuments scattered all over the country—some set up by the wayside or in the villages, some on prominent hills—at once recall the Druidical remains of England and Northern France.

## CHESS.

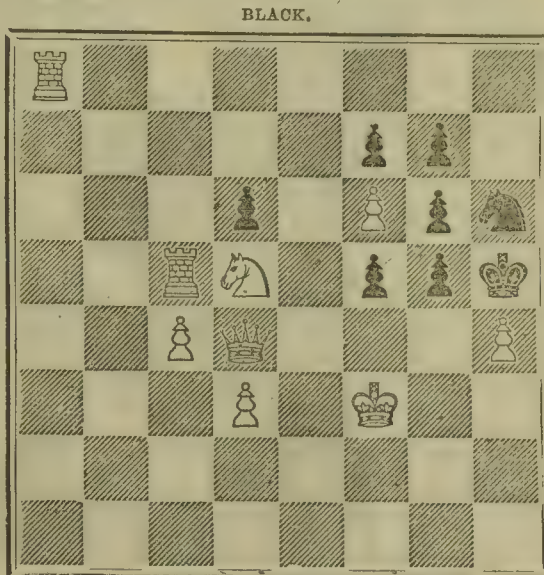
## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. GODEFRID DE MONACO.—We have gladly availed ourselves of the Problems Nos 3 and 4, and shall be happy to receive a few more of your compositions equally clever and interesting.  
D. CLARK, of Siberia.—Received, with thanks.  
G. C. HEYWOOD.—I. Very much below our standard. 2. It is not a month since we mentioned that blank chess diagrams can be obtained of Mr. Daingerfield, 22, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.  
A. C. PEGNA, Alexandria.—Your solution of Problem No. 1420 is perfectly correct.  
F. H. BENNETT.—Suppose Black play 1. Q to Q Kt 5th; how does White then mate next move?  
MR. ROSENTHAL.—The games you have been polite enough to forward have reached us safely, and are marked for early insertion.  
I. A. HUNTER, A. Sowden, I. D. Abraham, Cincinnati; A. W. Dendrino; I. Cherriman, Toronto; W. Coates, I. Scott, Fabrice, I. Liberali, I. Phenix; A. H. A., Liverpool, received with thanks.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1423 has been received from R. A. Fabrice—G. W.—E. L. Bedford—P. N.—E. H. P.—R. D. T.—W. E.—Charley—R. B.—T. M.—Sebastian—G. K.—Pip—Box and Cox—Emile Franz—Harry—Trobia—Rusoff—M. P.—A. P. C. Kup—I. Sargent—I. W. Canterbury—Joe—W. Rignold—T. Hooper—R. V.—I. P. H.—Bernard Ward—Volpone—Isis—D. C. L.—Frank—I. Munro—Q. E. D.—G. C. Heywood—I. T. Driver—Miles—Seymour—Try—Again—B. S. V.—George—T. Montrose—W. P. O.—Hon. Secretary—Spectator—R. A. S.—H. Laurie—Johnny.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1424.**  
**WHITE.**  
1. R to K 2nd  
2. P to Q 3rd  
If Black play 2. B to Q 2nd, the reply is, 3. Q takes P, and mate next move. If, on  
**BLACK.**  
P takes R\*  
K to K 4th  
the other hand, he play 2. B to K B 4th, White answers with 3. Q to Q B 6th (ch), and mate next move.  
3. Q to K R 8th (ch) Any move  
4. Q or Kt gives mate.  
\* 1. R to K 2nd  
2. Q to Q B 6th (ch) P takes Kt  
Any move  
3. Q to Q B 3rd (ch), and R gives mate.

## PROBLEM No. 1425.

A Problem Competition lately, in connection with the *Toronto Globe*, resulted in the prize being gained by the following stratagem, composed by Mr. G. GROVES.



**WHITE.**  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## MATCH BETWEEN YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.

Another Game in the late contest at Bradford.—(Kt Gambit.)

**WHITE.** (Mr. Whitman, Yorkshire).  
1. P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 3rd  
3. Kt to K B 4th  
4. B to Q B 4th  
5. Kt to K 5th  
He could have played Q to K R 5th (ch), and have resolved the opening into the Salvo or Cochrane Gambit, with advantage.  
6. B takes P  
7. Castles  
8. B takes K B P  
9. Kt takes Kt  
10. R takes P (ch)  
11. P to Q 4th  
P to Q B 3rd appears to us a safer move.  
12. P to K 5th  
13. P to K 6th  
14. P to K 7th  
15. P to K 8th  
16. B to K 3rd  
17. Q to Q 3rd  
18. Kt to K 4th  
19. Q R to K B sq  
20. Kt to K B 6th (ch)  
21. Q to K B 5th (ch)  
22. P takes B  
23. R to K 4th  
24. B to K B 4th (ch)  
25. Q to Q B 5th (ch)  
26. Q takes B (ch)  
27. Q to Q B 3rd  
28. R to K 7th  
29. Q to Q D 4th (ch)  
30. Q to K 6th  
31. P to K B 7th  
32. R takes Q  
33. B to K 5th  
34. P takes Kt  
and White wins.

## TOURNEY AT THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

The following is one of the Games between Messrs. POTTER and DE VERE in the above contest.—(Irregular Opening.)

**WHITE.** (Mr. P.).  
1. P to Q 4th  
2. P to K 3rd  
3. P to Q B 4th  
4. Kt to Q B 3rd  
5. P to Q R 3rd  
6. B to K 2nd  
7. B takes P  
8. Kt to K B 3rd  
9. P to K R 3rd  
10. B to Q 3rd  
11. Castles  
12. P to K 4th  
13. B to K 3rd  
14. P to Q Kt 4th  
15. Kt to K sq  
16. P to K B 4th  
17. Q to K B 3rd  
18. P to K 5th  
19. P to K Kt 4th  
20. P takes P  
**BLACK.** (Mr. de V.).  
1. P to Q 4th  
2. B to K B 4th  
3. P to K 3rd  
4. Kt to K B 3rd  
5. B to K 2nd  
6. P takes Q B P  
7. Castles  
8. P to Q B 3rd  
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd  
10. Q to Q R 4th  
11. Q to Q sq  
12. B to K 3rd  
13. Kt to K sq  
14. Q to Q B 2nd  
15. K to R sq  
16. P to K B 3rd  
17. P to K B 4th  
18. P to K 5th  
19. P to K Kt 3rd  
20. P takes P  
21. P to Q 5th  
Well played all this.  
22. Kt to Q Kt 5th  
23. B takes Q R P  
24. B to Q 4th  
25. Kt to K B 2nd  
26. B takes K B P  
27. P to K 6th (dis. ch)  
28. P takes B  
29. Kt takes B  
30. Kt takes P  
31. K to R 2nd  
32. K Kt to K R 4th  
33. Kt takes R (ch)  
34. Kt to K R 4th  
35. R to K Kt sq  
36. R to K 2nd  
37. Q R to K Kt sq  
38. K to R sq  
39. R to K 6th  
and Mr. De Vere resigned.

## THE GREAT CHESS-MATCH IN SCOTLAND.

Another Game played in the Tournament between the East and West of Scotland.—(Philidor's Defence.)

**BLACK.** (Mr. Baxter).  
1. P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd  
3. P to Q 4th  
4. B to Q B 4th  
5. Castles  
6. P to Q B 3rd  
7. Q Kt takes P  
8. B takes B  
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd  
10. Kt to K Kt 5th  
11. Q to Q sq  
12. P to K 14th  
13. P takes P  
**WHITE.** (Mr. Spens).  
1. P to K 4th  
2. P to Q 3rd  
3. P takes P  
4. P to Q B 4th  
5. Kt to Q B 3rd  
6. P takes P  
7. P to K 3rd  
8. P takes P  
9. Q to Q 2nd  
10. Kt to K B 5th  
11. Kt to K B 3rd  
12. P to K 4th  
13. P takes P  
**BLACK.** (Mr. Baxter).  
14. R takes Kt  
It is all plain sailing for Black after this.  
15. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to K 2nd  
16. Q to K B 7th (ch) K to Q 3rd  
17. Q takes P (ch) K to Q 2nd  
18. Kt to Q 5th (ch) K to Q Kt sq  
19. Q takes P (ch) B to Q 3rd  
20. Q takes R (ch) Q to B sq  
21. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q  
22. B to K 3rd  
and, in a few moves, White resigned.

TOURNAMENT AT THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—This long-protracted contest, which at one time threatened to be interminable, has just been finished. The final score gives—First prize to Mr. Potter, second ditto to Mr. De Vere, third ditto to Mr. Fenton, fourth ditto to Mr. Blunt.

## BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

At the last meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology—Mr. Samuel Birch, president in the chair—Mr. George Smith (British Museum) read an elaborate paper on "The Early History of Babylonia." Commencing with a *resumé* of facts already ascertained by the labours of Sir Henry Rawlinson and other students, he proceeded seriatim to describe the principal localities where excavations had been undertaken, and to identify them with many of the places mentioned in the older portions of the Pentateuch. A chronological list of Kings and a brief account of the frequent military and national changes, in which were introduced several new facts from contemporary inscriptions, concluded the first part of the paper. In its second division, "the theology, the arts, the manners and customs of the ancient Chaldeans" were examined, and the examinations were further illustrated by the exhibition of photographs and sundry casts of ancient cylinders and inscribed bricks, translations of which were also given. Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, F.R.S., read a paper, on "The Date of the Nativity," considering in detail the facts of the occurrence, and of the government of Cyrenius and the Census under Cæsar Augustus, as recorded in the Gospel and by Josephus. The various eclipses and astronomical and political data incidentally connected with these events were enumerated; and the author, reasoning from all together, was disposed to place the period of the birth of Christ either in the autumn of the year 3 or early in the spring of 2 before the Christian era. Considerable discussion followed the reading of these papers. At the close of the discussion the president exhibited some beautiful and curious Hebrew and Maronite MSS., the property of the Rev. Greville Chester.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

In continuation of the series of our Illustrations, furnished by the sketches of our Special Artist, and of several French artists, who witnessed the late deplorable conflict in Paris, it is our painful task to represent the wholesale acts of vengeance which followed the conquest of different quarters of the city. Hundreds of the Communist insurgents, being captured at the barricades with arms in their hands, and having refused to submit to the officers commanding the troops, were instantly taken to the gardens of the Luxembourg Palace, or to the courtyard inside the prison of La Roquette, or to other places, where they were ranged in front of a wall and shot by the soldiers or sailors. There were not a few women among these wretched victims.

The Luxembourg Palace Gardens, near the Pantheon, on the left bank of the Seine, are well known to all who have visited Paris, as a very agreeable promenade. The grounds are planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, tastefully arranged; the grand avenue of chestnut-trees, leading up to the Observatory, is their chief feature. The palace, built by Queen Catherine de Medicis, three centuries ago, after the model of the Pitti Palace at Florence, was the meeting-place of the "Directory," which governed Republican France a few years at the first Revolution; it was next used for the Senate, under the Empire of Napoleon I.; it was the Chamber of Peers in Louis Philippe's reign, and was again the Senate House under Napoleon III., having, meantime, been the seat of M. Louis Blanc's Commission, in 1848, for the "organisation of labour." Its halls and saloons are gorgeous, and contain a valuable collection of pictures. Here, in the pleasure-garden of this palace, most of the insurgents captured and condemned to death in the Quarter of the Pantheon were summarily disposed of. They were forced to stand up before the terrace wall, which is surmounted with an elegant stone balustrade and vases in the Italian style. Repeated volleys from the rifles of the soldiery at last brought them all to the ground, and those who did not expire at the first shot were presently killed with the revolver.

The same horrid mode of execution, which reminds us of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, was practised in other localities of Paris. The prison called the Nouveau Bictre, in the Rue de la Roquette, which leads from the Place de la Bastille to the Père la Chaise Cemetery, at the east end of Paris, is ordinarily used for the preliminary confinement, during six months, of felons sentenced to a term of penal servitude. It is commodiously, as well as solidly, built, after an approved model, and has been well managed under the Imperial administration. The Commune, having arrested the Archbishop of Paris, the President of the Supreme Court, M. Bonjean, and many other persons, ecclesiastics or officials, whom it chose to detain as hostages, removed them from the Conciergerie and Mazas prisons to that of La Roquette. Here it slaughtered the most distinguished of them on Wednesday, the 24th ult., but the others were put to death on Friday, the 26th, in the neighbouring cemetery of Père la Chaise. When the place was captured by the regular troops, on the next day, large numbers of the Communists taken fighting in the Belleville quarter were sacrificed to the conquerors' vengeance. The testimony of two English newspaper correspondents, who passed by the La Roquette prison early that Saturday morning, may here be compared.

"Beyond this," says one, "is the steep and narrow road that leads past La Roquette to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. At this point a horrible sight presented itself. Upwards of eighty men lay piled upon each other, a mass of arms and legs and distorted faces, whilst the roads and gutter literally flowed with blood. These men had been taken with arms in their hands, and had been placed against the wall and executed. Sentries, posted at intervals, kept back the crowd; but I, as a surgeon, was allowed to pass, and inside the walls of La Roquette I heard a series of some hundred rifle shots, followed by the tear of a mitrailleuse, and was informed by an officer standing by that Justice was doing her work. Two large furniture-vans stood at the prison-gate; one had already received its ghastly load, the other was being rapidly filled."

The other correspondent writes:—"At the corner of the Rue de la Roquette lay over seventy corpses of men, executed for being found with arms in their hands. They lay piled over each other, and the pavement and gutters streamed with blood. The crowd were not allowed to approach them. As we passed the prison of La Roquette, we heard about ninety rifle-shots, and then a mitrailleuse, and were told by the troops that prisoners were being executed."

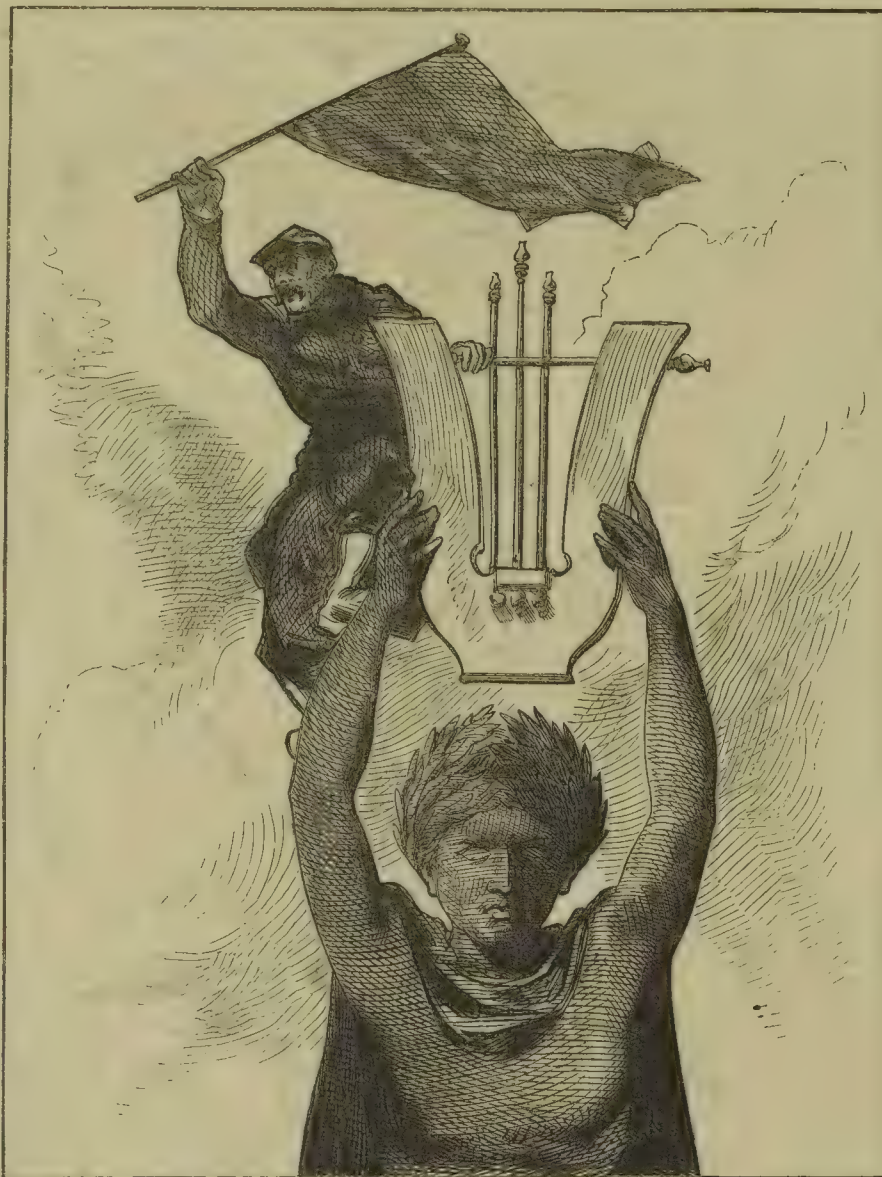
Our own Artist, Mr. Simpson, visited La Roquette on the Monday morning, when there was still a large number of living prisoners, two thousand he was told, within this prison. Outside, their wives, mothers, and sisters, or other friends, waited about the entrance, hoping to learn their fate, or handing to the gendarmes and soldiers on guard some letters for those whom they loved. Inside the walls of the prison our Artist found the shocking sight which he has drawn, and of which he writes as follows:—"We found on the south side of the western half of the prison, in a sort of garden, a long row of dead bodies of the National Guard. They were those who had been taken fighting in that neighbourhood; and this place, being near the final struggle of the day before,



had been used for their execution. There were about two hundred in the heap. They had been shot against the wall of the prison, on the right, where the last who had suffered lay just as they fell. Streams of blood still marked the pavement, and indentations on the wall told either that the balls had missed, or had gone clean through the body. The dead had evidently been lifted and thrown on to the heap, for they were piled up on one another. It was melancholy to see so many old men, men with grey hair or bald heads, among this pile of dead."

He writes further, on the same occasion, what he learned there of the manner in which this hideous work had been done. "At first, about 120 were shot right off. Then the officer began to get tired of it, and took to inspecting the prisoners. He only allowed those to be punished who had blue marks on their shoulders of the recoil of the gun, or had black hands from powder, or smelt of powder; of course the marks of a forger or returned convict were also looked for. At first the firing was done at too great a distance, and often death did not result. They were sailors who had this duty to perform, and the officer ordered them to stand nearer, when they came so close that the muzzle of the gun almost touched the victim. To make sure of the 120 first shot they went up to each again, and fired a revolver into his ear. Strange to say, there was one man only slightly wounded, but who managed so well to mimic the appearance of death that the sailors said 'He has no need of an extra touch,' and passed him over. As the others were shot they were piled over him, and in this dreadful position he lay seven hours. He at last got up, and, approaching the sentinels, he said 'Dieu m'a sauvé!' 'Sauvez-moi!' This only resulted in the use of the revolver which he had escaped at first. All the insurgents are reported to have died what is vulgarly called 'game.' One gave 20f. to the man who was about to fire at him, saying, 'I shall not want it in the next world.' A woman who was said to have killed about twenty of the Versailles, said she had killed enough, and 'il faut faire votre devoir,' as she bared her breast to be shot. Three of my friends who saw the heap of dead estimated the number as being between 200 and 300. Seven railway-vans took them away."

The body of the venerable Monseigneur Darboy, the murdered Archbishop of Paris, lay in state, as shown in our illustration, under a canopy surrounded with burning tapers, at the mansion of the Archevêché, in the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, close to the Invalides. His funeral, together with that of Monseigneur Surat, Grand Vicar of the diocese, Father Duguerry, Curé of the Madeleine, and the Rev. Messrs. Bécourt and Sabatier, the Incumbents of Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle and Notre Dame de Lorette, was celebrated, on Wednesday week, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, by the Papal Nuncio and four of the French Bishops, in the presence



TAKING DOWN THE RED FLAG FROM THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, PARIS.

of the Ministers of State, Generals of the army, and members of the National Assembly. Some particulars of this ceremony have been related.

One or two incidents of the six days' street fighting, which are shown in our Engravings, require a little explanation. The mansion of the British Embassy, in the Rue du Faubourg St.

with his hands, while bullets whistled around him, striking every now and then the frieze or coping of the pedestal. He accomplished his task in safety and disappeared with his trophy."

We shall give, next week, some further Illustrations of the late events in Paris.

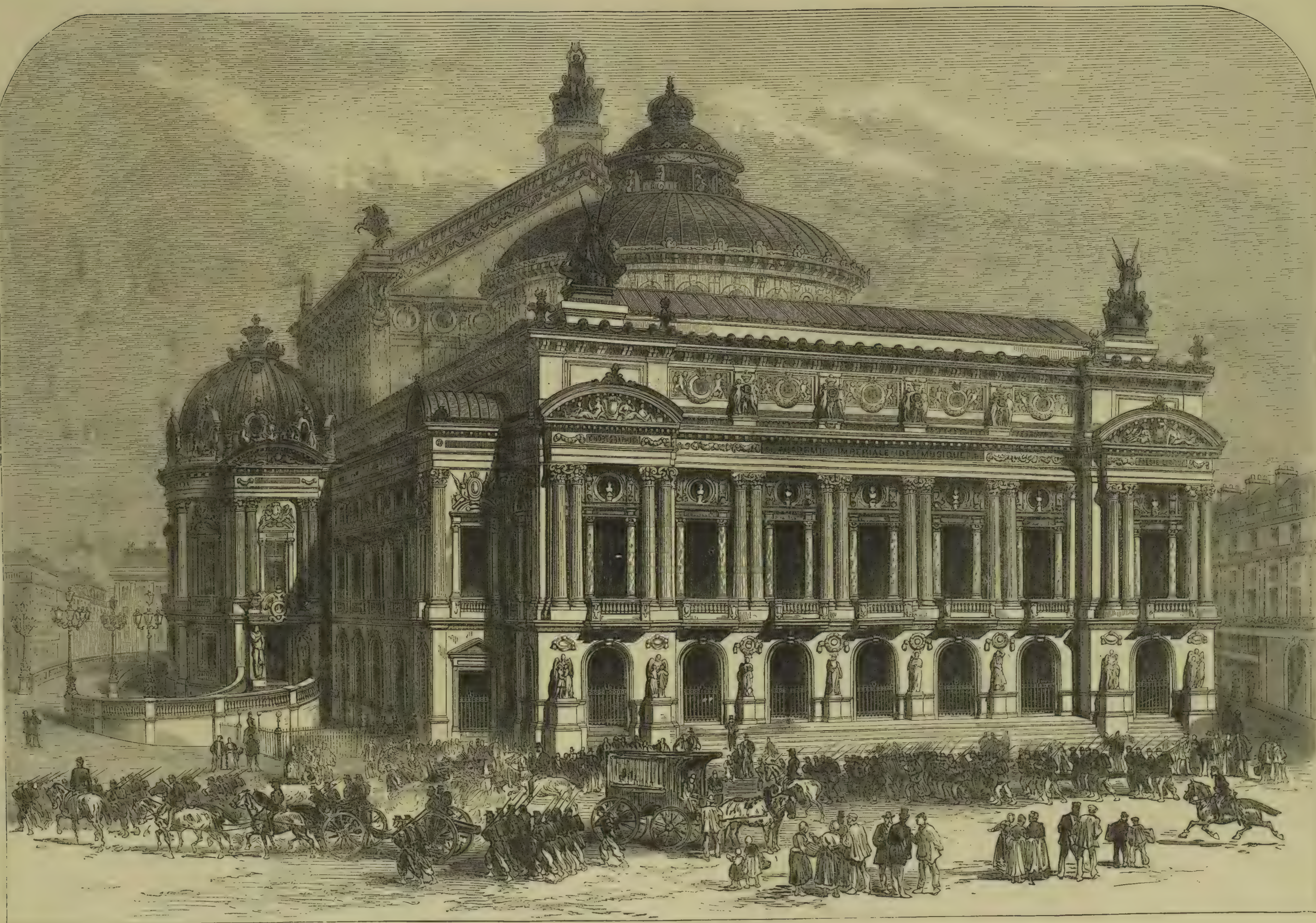
Honoré, near the Elysée Palace, was struck by several shot and shell during the Monday's and Tuesday's fighting in the Champs Elysées quarter, knocking down a chimney and tearing a hole in the roof, but with no great amount of damage. There was a Communist barricade at the corner of the Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, to take which the Government troops, under Colonel Piquemalle, made their way through the private gardens of the Embassy. This was done on the Tuesday, about three o'clock in the afternoon; the soldiers made a hole in the western wall of the garden, came in through it, and went out through another hole in the wall separating it from the garden of the next house. Colonel Piquemalle was brought back through the garden mortally wounded, but the barricade was stormed.

The Grand Opera-House, lately erected on the Boulevard des Italiens, was occupied by the soldiers of the regular army, on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., without much difficulty, the Communists still defending their barricades in the surrounding streets. An interesting performance then took place, which was plainly beheld, from an attic window of the Hôtel Chatham, by the correspondent who writes as follows:—"Over tiles and turning cowl of chimneys, we could see the vast roof of the New Opera, sloping down on each side of the great bronze Apollo, who holds his gilt lyre above his head, and over which has floated for six weeks an immense red flag. We saw a row of little pigmy men emerge from a corner and climb like insects about the staircases which rib the roof. They were soldiers of the Line, in red trousers and white gaiters, for the opera-house had already slipped out of the hands of the insurgents. A terrible fusillade was meanwhile raging in the neighbouring streets and we watched with intense anxiety the movements of the red-legged people on the roof. A man crawled cautiously up the balustrade, half enveloped in a huge tricolour, which he succeeded in planting on the angle of the building. A subdued clapping of hands from the neighbouring windows might be heard; but the whole work was not yet complete—the red banner had to be got down from the lyre of Apollo on the front, a by no means easy task, considering that the figure is upwards of 30 ft. high, and within direct range of the Federal troops below. Several men endeavoured to shoot it down with chassépot bullets, but this attempt, although reiterated, proving a failure, one young fellow, more daring than the rest, actually climbed from limb to limb of the gigantic bronze, and tore it down



THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PARIS ON THE 23RD OF MAY.





THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, PARIS.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The judiciousness of changing front in presence of the enemy has been now made the subject of one of Mr. Disraeli's most caustic sarcasms; but recently he has found that that manoeuvre, however dangerous, if boldly and rapidly executed, may be a success. Even such a movement has been performed by the Government in regard to their Army Bill. In fact, the abolition of purchase having been carried, the withdrawal of the rest of the bill has practically left the Opposition no foe to fight withal. The announcement was evidently pre-arranged, for Sir George Grey (who has betaken himself to that summit of the seats behind the Treasury benches on which are gathered the ex-Whig officials whose advice is sage and whose names are counsellors, and thence ever and anon enacts the part of a "candid friend" to the Ministry, at first in rather a roundabout way, but at last straightforwardly) asked whether the time had not arrived when the Army Bill should be bisected and its nether parts relegated to next Session. Nothing could have been more calm than the manner, more steady the voice, and more erect the person of Mr. Cardwell, when he stated that such a course had become inevitable. The immediate antagonists of the bill were at first apparently too much astonished to send forth those cheers which are meant to be jeers; but Mr. Disraeli, with a physical activity which was remarkable, before the echo of Mr. Cardwell's last words had ceased, leaped—literally leaped up—regardless of any possible twinge, and set in, with a rush of words which even Mr. Gathorne Hardy might have envied, to denounce such slippery conduct on the part of the Government to whom he had slyly—at least in the first instance—given support on the bill. All that he said in a tumultuous way; the railing and the emotions which he appeared to be suffering were extremely well done; and nobody but an incredulous cynic could have ventured to insinuate that it was admirable feigning and skilful simulation, and that what was really the spring of this flood of denunciation was gladness at an opportunity having occurred for the leader of the Opposition to reintegrate himself with a large section of his followers, who were irate with him for having checked the impetuosity of their antagonism to the early stages of the measure. It seemed as if no other member of the Opposition (for it was not the cue of any of the Liberals to speak, because most of them had got what they wanted in abolition of purchase, and cared for nothing more) had sufficiently escaped from the dumbfoundedness which had come on them, and so there was a dead pause. This was broken by Mr. Newdegate, who stood up with that stereotyped expression of countenance peculiar to him, which indicates that he is about to utter the perfection of wisdom and of "toleration," and proceeded, amidst one of the most involuntary bursts of laughter at his intervention which could be conceived, to pronounce *ex cathedra*, as his manner is, on the situation. Somehow, the influences, whatever they are, under which Mr. Gladstone acts on critical occasions in the House were propitious, and he was really happy in a racking retort on Mr. Disraeli, and just sufficiently fiery in his assertion and vindication of the course of the Government to defy criticism, and altogether comported himself skilfully in an awkward position. To say the least of it, he did extremely well, so that, on the whole, the military antagonists of the Army Bill and their civilian allies were by no means in high feather on that night.

On the following day, however, the "Captains and Colonels" had recovered their normal audacity and pertinacity, and, having a new point of departure, they raged furiously, and the din that was created was tremendous. It was not an organised combat but a confused mêlée, in which each man fought for his own band, and like the "boys" in a faction-fight in the days when Ireland was Ireland, wherever anyone saw a head, he hit at it. Then might have been heard to perfection Lord Elcho's strident voice, raised many octaves higher than usual; and the perpetual thud-thud of Colonel Anson's monotone, so suggestive of the uniformity of sound and want of variety of cadence peculiar to the thumping of an Indian tom-tom; and the muffled shrillness of Sir Percy Herbert's utterances, giving rise to ideas of a thrush suffering from a severe catarrh. There came out short, and what were meant to be sharp, but were not, taunts from heavy militia officers, of whom Colonel Corbett is a type. There, too, was to be seen in a place of honour below the gangway on the Ministerial side Sir Tollemache Sinclair, who, having three or four times urged amendments which were grateful to the Opposition, was condoned by them, for having sprung in two nights into a full-grown and fructifying bore. Ever and anon there intervened Mr. Cardwell's measured sentences, some of them nearly epigrammatic; and Sir Henry Storks could be seen, so to speak, skipping about, and saying incisive little things, in the most solemn of voices. Altogether, however confusion and irregularity may have been predominant on this occasion, two things were to be gathered from the long-drawn-out scene—namely, that a check was given then to immediate proceeding with the bill, and promise was obvious of at least two more pitched battles upon it before it attains to completion in the Commons.

Personal episodes, in plenty, might be culled from the recent debates; but an exigency compels confinement to two. If ever a gentleman and a member contrived to show himself up, to use a vulgar phrase, consciously (unconsciously he is always doing it), Sir John Pakington was the man, when, with his usual solemnity quadrupled, he told the story of the "count-out" from which he suffered, and, with a candour which rude people might call fatuous, stated that he had discovered a conspiracy against him by means of a private note which fell into his hands. If the absurdity of the situation had not been so complete there might have been a feeling of regret at the position in which a chief of the Opposition stood. Never was there a greater instance of the proverbial helping of a lame dog over a stile by tumbling him head over heels, than the way in which Mr. Disraeli vindicated the honour of his friend and colleague by stating that once before, a letter to a Minister having accidentally fallen into his hands, having (as must be implied from the way in which Mr. Disraeli put it) become acquainted with its contents, Sir John Pakington declined to make use of it, though it afforded strong temptation. Was Mr. Disraeli's intervention spontaneous and his intention friendly? "Ay, that's the rub!" The other episode was less serious, because it was more in the nature of "chickens sparring;" but the estimate which Mr. Grant-Duff and Mr. Fawcett have of each other was amusingly illustrated one night. The Under-Secretary for India gave forth spiteful fire like a mitrailleuse and Mr. Fawcett rejoined with the sort of boom which accompanies the exodus of sixty-eight-pound shot from a heavy but not very effective piece of ordnance. If the result had been mutual destruction, who shall say what would have been the feeling of people who are accustomed to be witnesses of the Parliamentary developments of these two gentlemen?

The sum which the Norwich Town Council will have to pay as the cost of the Norwich Election Commission is £3184.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Shaftesbury's bill for the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts was read the second time. The Archbishop of Canterbury was present for the first time since his illness. The Dogs Bill was also read the second time.

The House was occupied during a prolonged sitting on Monday night in debating the resolution, moved by Earl Russell, for an address to the Crown on the subject of the Alabama claims and the Treaty of Washington. A good deal of his Lordship's speech was devoted to a vindication of the course pursued by the noble Earl himself with reference to the escape of the Alabama from Liverpool; but in other passages Earl Russell objected to the acceptance by the English Commissioners, as the bases of arbitration, of rules of international law which were not in force at the time the matters in dispute arose, and complained that in the concessions which had been made to America due regard had not been paid to our obligations to Canada. The discussion was continued by Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby, who recommended Earl Russell not to press his motion to a division, Earl De Grey, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Duke of Argyll, and other peers. Earl Russell's motion was negatived without a division.

The Commons' amendments to their Lordships' amendments in the University Tests Bill were discussed on Tuesday, and it was resolved, by 129 to 89, not to insist upon the new test clause which had been inserted at the instance of the Marquis of Salisbury, and which the Commons had struck out of the bill. The Earl of Morley moved the second reading of the Betting Act Amendment Bill, which extends to Scotland the law with regard to betting-houses and the advertising of bets and prohibits the circulation of betting circulars. The motion was agreed to. Several bills were advanced a stage.

Lord Cairns on Thursday introduced a bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act of Ireland, having special reference to the Waterford tenantry. This was intended as a declaratory Act to settle some doubts which had created much alarm lately, in consequence of a judgment recently pronounced by Lord Justice Christian. The Lord Chancellor having expressed his thanks to Lord Cairns, the bill was read the first time. The Bishop of Exeter moved the second reading of the Union of Benefices Bill, the object of which was to extend to cathedral cities the provisions of an Act passed some Sessions ago. In the course of a discussion which followed, several objections were urged against both the form and substance of the measure, which was ultimately negatived without a division. A great many bills were then advanced a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Lord Enfield replied to questions as to the number of British subjects captured amongst the Paris Communists. Instead of several thousands, as asserted, the number was only fifteen, against the majority of whom no charge could be advanced. The bill for the better protection of life and property in Ireland then came up, and Mr. McMahon proposed an amendment extending the application of the bill to England and Scotland, where, he alleged, head-quarters of the Ribbon conspiracy existed as well as in Ireland. The Marquis of Hartington, on behalf of the Government, declared that there was no necessity for such extensive powers as the amendment would confer. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the report agreed to. On the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, the bill was also read the third time and passed. The Army Bill was again taken up in Committee; but little progress had been made when the sitting was suspended. On reassembling, a discussion arose on the state of affairs in the West African settlements, the subject being introduced by Mr. McArthur. In the course of the debate Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen stated that the Government had no present intention to transfer the Gambia Settlement to another Power.

In Monday's sitting Sir R. Palmer questioned the Prime Minister with reference to the meaning which the Government attaches to the second rule in the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington, which defines the duties of neutrals towards belligerents. Mr. Gladstone's reply may be briefly summarised thus: The new rule will prevent the fitting out or arming in British ports of vessels intended to act against belligerent Powers with which we are at peace; but it will not interfere with the exportation of arms and munitions of war in the ordinary course of commerce. An animated discussion took place on the avowal by the Secretary for War of the intention of Ministers, in consideration of the opposition to the Army Regulation Bill and the late period of the Session, to persist only with those parts of the measure which they deem essential. They were convinced that the abolition of purchase must be carried into effect without delay, and that, as they desired to carry out that operation with full compensation to officers, they must press the House to pass the clauses of the bill which refer to that subject. For various reasons, they regarded the sections which transfer the power of appointing to commissions in the militia from the lords lieutenant of counties to the Secretary of State for war as essential. But there were other clauses that conferred powers which, though useful, were not absolutely necessary; and upon these it was not the intention of the Government to insist whenever they should find reason to believe that by doing so they should occasion delay in the progress of the bill. An animated debate followed, in which Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Elcho, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Osborne, Mr. G. H. Bentinck, and Mr. Cardwell took part. This scene ended, the House went into Committee, for the ninth time, on the Army Regulation Bill; and, after a long discussion, the third clause was passed. The Ecclesiastical Titles Repeal Bill and the Courts of Justice Additional Sites Bill were passed through Committee; and the Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Bill was read the third time and passed.

At the morning sitting on Tuesday the Commons resumed the consideration of the Army Regulation Bill in Committee, and passed the fourth and fifth clauses, thus completing the first part of the measure relating to the abolition of purchase. Among the questions discussed at the evening sitting were the education and training of naval cadets and the administration of India.

On Wednesday the House rejected Sir J. Lubbock's bill for amending the Endowed Schools Act of 1869 by 222 to 61. The bill of Dr. Lush to amend the Medical Act of 1868 was also discussed, but eventually the order was discharged and the measure withdrawn. The Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Thursday Mr. Gladstone gave notice, with reference to the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith standing on the notice paper for Friday night, that it was his intention to move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether, having regard to the various rights and interests involved, it is expedient that the land reclaimed from the Thames, and lying between Whitehall-gardens and Whitehall-place (the land referred to in Mr. Smith's motion), should, in whole or in part, be applied to the advantage of the inhabitants of the

metropolis. The House having again gone into Committee on the Army Regulation Bill (commencing at clause 7), another night was given up to the consideration of this terminable bill. Mr. McCullagh Torrens, on an appeal from Mr. Cardwell, postponed his amendment with reference to enlistment to the morning sitting of to-morrow (Friday).

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sport at Ascot on Friday was hardly so good as that which took place on the other three days; still, there was nothing to complain of, and bookmakers took some little revenge on backers for the wonderful successes of the latter on the Thursday. Mr. Lombard, with true sportsman-like feeling, withdrew Mortemer from the Alexandra Plate, which appeared at his mercy, as he thought the grand old horse might not be quite himself again, after his gallant victory in the cup. This left the rich prize at the mercy of Rosicrucian or Musket, each of whom were supported with great spirit. However, as we remarked last week, the Kingsclere horse, from being a mere "miller," has become one of the best stayers on the turf, and, waiting on Musket to the distance, beat him pretty easily. We doubt if Musket was thoroughly fit; still, it was a very fine performance, though we cannot at all agree with one of Rosicrucian's excited partisans, who assured us that he would have beaten Mortemer had the latter started. The Goodwood Cup, in which the pair will probably meet, will set this question at rest. Rosicrucian will be in receipt of 71b., but we feel sure that the "mighty Frenchman" is quite capable of conceding him that weight. Ripponden, with a pull in the weights, managed to beat Cheese-wring, another terrible rogue, thus scoring his first victory; and the defeat of Sornette in the Queen's Plate—a result entirely due to Pratt's bad riding—closed the best meeting ever held at Ascot.

The four days' racing produced no alteration in the St. Leger betting; for, while King of the Forest's performance in the Prince of Wales's Stakes made him favourite for the Doncaster event, his easy defeat by Sterling sent him back to his old position. Bothwell ran sufficiently well in the cup to make us fancy that he may improve on his Epsom form; while Albert Victor, reported to be coughing, left Ascot without fulfilling any engagement. We see no reason to alter our opinion as to the result, and feel confident that Hannah will credit Baron Rothschild with the third great event of the year.

Mr. Blenkiron's sales generally rank among the pleasantest afternoons of the season; but on Saturday last a steady down-pour of rain made matters very disagreeable, both for buyers and spectators. However, the biddings went on bravely from beneath the umbrellas, and forty-six out of the sixty yearlings on the catalogue were sold, at an average of 316 gs. The top price was made by a half-brother to Guy Dayrell by Macaroni—Reginella, who realised 1650 gs.; while Helmet's success in the New Stakes gave his half-brother by Knowsley a rare lift, and he had reached four figures before the hammer fell. The second sale takes place on July 1. Lord Portsmouth's success was even greater than Mr. Blenkiron's, for his youngsters, which were disposed of at Albert-gate on Monday last, averaged nearly 500 gs. His Lordship has deserted Vengeance and Sydmon for Beadsman, a most fortunate step, as a fine colt by that sire from Antonia was bought by Mr. Graham for 1550 gs. The high average is all the more remarkable when we remember that, by the conditions of the sale, the Beadsman fillies must be returned to Lord Portsmouth at the close of their racing career.

The weather during the past week has been greatly against cricket; nevertheless, a very remarkable match has taken place between the M. C. C. and Ground and Middlesex. The former went in first, and run up 338, to which Mr. W. G. Grace (83), Smith (81), and Mr. F. C. Cobden (not out, 73) were the principal contributors. Nine out of the Middlesex eleven got into double figures; and, by the help of the magnificent batting of Mr. Hadow, who was at the wickets for more than five hours and made 217, they put together a grand total of 485, which is the largest score ever made at Lord's. The second innings of the M. C. C. was soon over, as the ground, owing to the heavy rain, was all against the batsmen; and Middlesex won in one innings, with 55 runs to spare. Mr. Rutter's bowling, especially in the second innings, was very fine.

The performances of the Livonia (of which we give an illustration) have excited great interest in the yachting world during the present week. On Tuesday she was defeated in the schooner-race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, as the wind was too light for a vessel of her great size; but on the following day, in the schooner-race of the New Thames Yacht Club, she came in more than half an hour before her former conquerors, the Egeria and Gloriana.

The Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt has allotted a piece of ground, upwards of an acre in extent, for the use of the children of the parish of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire.

The *Edinburgh Courant* understands that the Queen has expressed a desire that the Scottish Memorial to the Prince Consort should be erected in Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

For the first time for a number of years, the Irish militia have been called out this season, and the Lord-Lieutenant has been engaged in a tour of inspection in the south.

We regret to have to record the death of the Rev. Beale Poste, LL.B. He was an early member of the Archaeological Association of Great Britain, and one of the founders of the Kent Archaeological Society. One of his latest papers was contributed to their journal (*Archeologia Cantiana*) on the site of ancient Roman Maidstone.

Mr. Hilary Skinner, the *Daily News*' Special Correspondent with the Crown Prince of Prussia's headquarters, gave a lecture on the late war in the Townhall at Reading, last week, in aid of the funds of the Berkshire Hospital. The room was well filled, and at the end of the proceedings a vote of thanks to the lecturer was unanimously passed.

The steam-ship Medway left the Victoria Docks for Quebec, on Thursday, with a full complement of emigrants on board. The weather was very unfavourable, but everything possible was done to secure the comfort of the emigrants. The National Emigration League and several societies assisted the larger portion of the passengers, but many paid their own passage-money to the colony. Labour is still in great demand.

Sir J. Bernard Burke, keeper of the State papers in Dublin Castle, is engaged in very interesting researches attendant upon the removal of the State paper collection from the Record Tower to the Public Record Office of Ireland, and he has already succeeded in arranging chronologically more than 6000 letters of kings and queens, extending over two centuries—from 1649 to 1852. Some of these Royal effusions are of great historical interest and importance, while others seem grotesque to modern ideas and manners.



## NEW BOOKS.

In the beginning Canada, or Kanata, was, as the word implies, a mere cluster of huts. The name was given to a strip of land bordering on a magnificent river and studded with the rude wigwams to which the Red Indians retired to rest from their hunting and fishing. Centuries rolled on; and, at last, appeared the inevitable pale-faces with fire-arms in one hand and fire-water in the other. The indigenous inhabitants could withstand neither the new weapons nor the new spirit, and, between the two, the white man was soon triumphant. The first pale-faces spoke French, but they kept the old appellation for the wider extent of country which they appropriated. After a while came the English pale-faces, and they were stronger than the French, and prevailed against them, and subdued even a vaster stretch of territory; and still Canada remained the name of it. The French predominance may be said to terminate with the heroic death of Montcalm; and thenceforth the growth of English Canada has been both rapid and continuous; the bonds of union have been drawn closer and closer; in 1867 certain provinces were confederated under a suitable title; and at length the admission of British Columbia was all that remained to make the Canadian Dominion extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As to the country, it is, according to some enthusiastic authorities, a land of Goshen; a land both of fulfilment and of promise; it may not literally flow with milk and honey, but it is liberally provided with that which is the glory of all lands; it bountifully repays the labour of the inhabitant, and it offers the most liberal return for the trouble of the emigrant. "This prairie land," said a Yankee travelling through the uncultivated parts of Canada, "is just about the best there is lying out of doors in the hull creation." It appears, too, that in that happy land, so soon as spring appears, "Nature puts on her best attire promptly as a bride on her wedding morn;" the "summer is short but gorgeous with splendour, and bedecked with flowers that can hardly be surpassed;" in autumn there are "waving fields of tasseled corn," the "orchards display apples of gold in baskets of silvery verdure;" there is an "Indian summer" which is a "splendid valedictory to the season of growth and harvest;" and in winter there is "the merry jingle and fleet gliding of the sleigh," together with many other seasonable pastimes, including "to-boggoning." Indeed, if it were not for sin and sorrow, which cannot be kept out from any terrestrial abode, Canada should be an earthly paradise. That there is something exhilarating in the Canadian atmosphere is apparent from *The Canadian Dominion*, by Charles Marshall (Longmans); for the author, evidently under atmospheric influence, has written a volume so bright, genial, and refreshing that it would be worth reading on that account alone, even if the mass of useful information with which it abounds were not forthcoming. He paints nearly everything in rosy colours: the land is magnificent beyond conception; the inhabitants, English and French and indigenous, dwell together in unity, and vie, one with another, in loyalty to the Queen; and there are tracts, as yet untouched by spade or axe, on which millions of emigrants may live in peace and plenty.

A narrative of the military expedition, last summer, to put down the revolt of the French-Indian half-breeds on the Red River is written by Captain G. L. Huyshe, of the Rifle Brigade, one of the staff of Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, the commander. He describes the journey of six hundred miles, for the most part in boats on lakes or rivers, from the western shore of Lake Superior to Fort Garry, near Lake Winnipeg, whence the enemy decamped without fighting. The service was, nevertheless, one of great toil and difficulty; and its successful achievement was, perhaps, quite as important to the political influence of Great Britain as that of the Abyssinian expedition. A force of 1200 fighting men, of whom two thirds were Canadian militia, volunteering for this service, and the rest was a battalion of the 60th Rifles, with small detachments of Royal Artillery and Engineers, was conducted to that remote inland place, in three months from Toronto, without the slightest accident, loss, or mistake. This will surely have a good effect on the future credit of the empire and of the Canadian Dominion in the North American continent. The author of the book under our notice, *The Red River Expedition* (Macmillan and Co.), was in a position to observe and record, with entire accuracy, the work of transporting the troops, guns, and stores, whether by land or water, in a diversity of vehicles; and he is well qualified also to describe the picturesque variety of wild scenes, and the costumes and habits of the Indian tribes, through which the little army passed. Several maps and plans are contained in this volume, with a few woodcuts; but we shall probably be able to give some further illustrations of the subject in our own pages, when we shall have occasion again to refer to Captain Huyshe; his book, in the meantime, is worthy of perusal.

If the perils encountered and the sufferings endured by Mungo Park, Bruce, Livingstone, and—to make a questionable allusion, without prejudice—Baron Munchausen be agglomerated, some faint idea may be gathered of the piteous tale unfolded in *Three Years' Slavery among the Patagonians*, by A. Guinnard; from the third French edition, by Charles S. Cheltnam (Richard Bentley and Son). The translator may well say that the "narrative is in every way extraordinary;" and the author may well admit "that many persons were hardly able to believe in the possibility of his return after undergoing such trials as he relates, and that others went so far as absolutely to discredit his statements." There is no intention here of calling the author's strict veracity in question; but there can be no harm in stating that his adventures are enough to make the eyes start with horror and astonishment, the tongue cleave to the roof of the mouth, and the swallow refuse to perform its office. The wanderer's plight was inconceivably wretched, even when he had a companion with whom to march barefooted and bleeding, with whom to run great risk of drowning, with whom to suffer intensity of cold that caused fresh pangs from open wounds, with whom to satisfy the cravings of hunger on roots and of thirst by means of loathsome waters, with whom to writhe in the consequent agonies, with whom to bandy mutual reproaches, exchange, from sheer frenzy, mutual blows, and shed tears of mutual sorrow and forgiveness; but when a violent and yet beneficent death released his comrade from earthly troubles, then his fate became even more deplorable. He fell into the hands of human devils, was bound hand and foot, Mazeppa-like, on the back of a wild horse, was carried off to a terrestrial pandemonium, and lived (st range to say, for death seemed inevitable) a life of diabolical slavery. The secrets of his prison-house are divulged by himself, and whoever has a strong stomach may read the record.

In course of time we shall probably know something about China. We have for generations had more or less intercourse with the country; we have used its silks; we have drunk its tea; we have debauched it with opium and, *per contra*, supplied it with Bibles and missionaries; we have killed a good many of its inhabitants, and we have shown them the

absurdity of calling us barbarians by burning the famous Summer Palace; and yet it is doubtful whether the majority of us have, until very lately, known much more about the Flowery Land and its people than about the Chinese language. It is true that many books have been written concerning China and Chinamen; but there is reason to believe that the writers were in many cases little better than blind leaders of the blind. Quite recently, however, attention has been drawn to works of a higher, more trustworthy, and more elaborate stamp; and amongst them a prominent place has been assigned to two volumes due to the pen of the Rev. Mr. Williamson. It is well to have on record the experience of the soldier, the sailor, the diplomatic agent, the ill-treated captive, and the almost ubiquitous Protestant missionary; but there is a person whose narrative is likely to be even more interesting, and certainly more instructive. Such a person is the commercial traveller; not a mere bagman, but a pioneer of commerce. And if the pioneer should abjure the trousers of his fatherland and adopt the Chinaman's petticoats; submit the top of his head to tonsure and trail the purchased pigtail down his back; transform himself, in fact, so far as externals are concerned, from a "foreign devil" into a native of China, he would be likely to have a tale to tell of a different kind from any hitherto related about China, and not at all less interesting or less instructive. Such a narrative is contained in a large volume entitled *Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce in Pigtail and Petticoats*, by T. T. Cooper (John Murray). The author undertook the perilous task of performing an overland journey from China to India; and he carried out his purpose, so far as circumstances permitted, with such patience, perseverance, courage, and sound judgment as will make the reader feel proud of his countryman. It is pretty certain that there is no other work to be had in which so many pictures of China and Chinese life are presented under equally numerous aspects and from equally close observation; and the written descriptions have the additional charm of pictorial illustration.

There must be many who would be glad to have "an account of a camel and sledge journey from Canton to St. Petersburg, through the plains of Mongolia and Siberia," and to them may be recommended *A Land Journey from Asia to Europe*, by William Athenry Whyte, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston). Indeed, it is probable that the journey may be performed more comfortably in an arm-chair than in the author's fashion, although he denies that it is necessary for you to have got your "sea-legs" before you can enjoy and experience no feeling of nausea from the motion peculiar to "the ship of the desert." Maps there are which contribute to render matters more comprehensible and interesting as the author conducts his readers from Hong-Kong to Canton, to Macao, to Shanghai, to Tien-Tsin, to Poochow, to Peking, to the ruins of the Summer Palace, and so on, through numerous more or less notable places, and several more or less perilous, distressing, and amusing adventures, to Nijni Novgorod, Moscow, and St. Petersburg.

Thrice the giants, attempting to scale Olympus, strove to heave up Pelion upon Ossa; and thrice Professor Tyndall more successfully assaulted the Matterhorn, for on the third and last attempt he managed to reach "the lightning-smitten top." It is good to read the account, written by himself and a comrade, of the three assaults; and, to that end, it is necessary to obtain *Hours of Exercise in the Alps*, by John Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S. (Longmans). In the volume so entitled are many other stories touching the perils and pleasures of mountaineering, and the tales are not only told in excellent style but are also seasoned with such sound advice and such scientific notes as the author, above most other men, is qualified to give and append to his descriptions. Altogether, a more attractive and exhilarating book could not easily be presented. It should be added that there are illustrations of a very picturesque and vivid character.

As the sand upon the seashore, to use appropriate Eastern hyperbole, are the illustrations which adorn the pages and assist imagination in the perusal of *Peeps at the Far East*, by Norman Macleod, D.D. (Strahan and Co.) The author's object in visiting India was to perform a mission intrusted to him by the Church to which he belongs; but, having eyes to see and ears to hear, he could not, of course, fail to have his attention drawn to extraneous matters, and it is of them chiefly that he has recorded his reminiscences. Having also, fortunately, a pen to write, he has written about Bombay, Poona, Colgaum, Madras, Calcutta, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, and many another more or less known and memorable place, after a more than usually agreeable fashion. To mention that the contents of his book have already, for the most part, appeared in *Good Words* will, no doubt, be at the same time a recommendation.

The *Daily News* made, by means of its special correspondents, so great a reputation during the Franco-Prussian war, that it must be almost enough to merely announce the appearance of *My Experiences of the War between France and Germany*, by Alexander Forbes, one of the special correspondents of the *Daily News* (Hurst and Blackett). His two huge volumes contain very powerful and clear descriptions, considering the circumstances under which it was written, of what one man saw from his particular point of view. They are, notwithstanding their bulk, almost as fascinating as one of MM. Erckmann-Chatelain's small volumes; and are almost certain to "be of some service to the historian" of the future.

There are, probably, but few cockneys whose minds are in the habit of connecting Muswell-hill with a "glacial drift," or of regarding Highgate, Hampstead, and Hornsey from the geological or archaeological point of view; but there is no reason why they should not improve their habits, and, instead of looking upon Hampstead or any other suburban resort merely as the place to ruralise, mingle with their animal gratification pleasures of a more rational sort, even if they should seem to border upon the intellectual, and, if the idea can be contemplated without horror, the scientific. Whoever is not appalled by the suggestion of spending a few hours' holiday in mental combined with bodily recreation would do well to become acquainted with *Saturday Afternoon Rambles Round London*, by Henry Walker (Hodder and Stoughton). It cannot be denied that the information given smacks a little of science; but even a small amount of knowledge is not always a dangerous thing.

The honour of a second edition has been deservedly won by *To Sinai and Syene and Back in 1860 and 1861*, by William Beaumont, Esq. (Smith, Elder, and Co.); nor will it be surprising if the same honour should be shortly attained by *The Golden Age, A Satire*, by Alfred Austin (Chapman and Hall); and *Pioneers and Founders, or Recent Workers in the Mission Field*, by C. M. Yonge (Macmillan and Co.) Not that there is the slightest resemblance between Mr. Austin's work and Miss Yonge's, for the former would be more than slightly out of place in "The Sunday Library for Household Reading," to which the latter belongs; but gold is popular, and so are missionaries; and to abuse the former in spirited and far from unmeritorious heroic verse is as likely to attract attention as to hold up the latter to admiration in unimpeachable prose.

## THE FARM.

The prevalence of cold, unseasonable weather has been more serious than people imagine. Old hay getting very scarce and fetching over £7 per ton, has tempted many to commence mowing; and now that cutting has fairly commenced, the hay crop is found to be generally very light. On some of the paddocks round the metropolis famous for their meadow hay, it seems that scarcely a load to the acre will be gathered, where, in good seasons, two have been cut; consequently prices will be kept up for a long time. Peas and beans have blossomed well, but moisture is wanted for heavy podding. Barley seems to have done fairly up to a certain time; but, like the wheat plant, it is losing colour and strength. Oats have suffered greatly from the dry, cold weather. On the stronger wold lands the wheat looks better than elsewhere. The cold east wind also brought its usual plague of blight upon fruit trees. Oaks, too, have suffered; and in some districts young trees may be seen leafless, hung with web and caterpillars innumerable. Gooseberry and small fruit trees are, in places, heavy with fruit, but barren of leaves; and there is, consequently, rapid decay. Apples are very scarce, and there is no great quantity of wall-fruit. Loud complaint is heard about the fly and the earlier-sown turnips, and much re-sowing has taken place. Kohl rabi is being more than ever cultivated in the south; growing rapidly above ground, it does particularly well on heavy soils, and nowhere, save northward, where the swede grows so excellently, does it appear out of place. The dry seasons, in which it thrives better than other roots, are, no doubt, the cause of making it so popular; still, the more experienced graziers are of opinion that stock will go back when put upon mangold and turnips.

The hop-plant in Kent and Sussex has been retarded in its growth by the cold nights; the bine grows very slowly and uneven, and in those places where it is stronger lice and fly abound. In Worcester and Herefordshire the plantations are very weak and of small growth, vermin being thickly present on the earlier plants. The prospects of a good crop are very slight, and the market prices keep increasing, the best samples realising extreme figures.

Ireland has not been exempt from the unusual season. The sun has scarcely once risen, except upon hoar frosts, and no rain to speak of has fallen since Easter. Many of the best Meath pastures are becoming short and brown; but on Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last heavy rains fell, with quite April weather, and have done an immensity of good. The potatoes are very promising and look healthy and well; but other crops, fruit especially, are unsatisfactory. The great trial of mowers and haymaking machines took place, before a large assembly, at Ball's Bridge, last week, in the field where the Royal Irish Agricultural Society intend holding their annual show the first week in August. The situation is as commodious as it is beautifully situated, in the best part of Dublin. With the visit of the Prince of Wales and a large number of entries, it is expected to be one of the society's best meetings. Implement-makers have had a rare time, as the continuous emigration has increased the wages of agricultural labourers, and there is a scarcity of men for the hay harvest. The auction of the late Mr. Thomas Barnes's herd of shorthorns is fixed for Wednesday, Aug. 23, and is looked upon as being one of the greatest events that have been known among Irish breeders and graziers for many years.

The Duke of Devonshire's shorthorn sale will be held at Holker, on Sept. 6; Mr. Slye's on the 7th; and Mr. Foster's, at Killhow, on the 8th. The Thursday of the St. Leger week is named for the large sale of Messrs. Dudding's herd, at Panton; and Mr. Beasley's sale is moved from Sept. 19 to Sept. 22; Mr. Sheldon's taking place on the 20th, and Mr. Ashburner's on the 26th, of the same month.

The Bath and West of England Society's meeting at Guildford resulted in the visit of 34,033 people, and the total receipts were £2489. Thursday was the great day, over 16,500 visitors being present. On Wednesday, the Prince of Wales being there, nearly 6000 people entered, and £727 were taken. The Royal Society's show at Wolverhampton promises to be also a very successful meeting.

## THE NEW HARBOUR WORKS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The first stone of these important works, to be constructed by an English company, was laid by the Khedive or Viceroy of Egypt on the 15th ult. The want of a good and convenient harbour at Alexandria has always been an obstacle to the development of its commerce and maritime enterprise. Hitherto, vessels could neither enter nor leave the port between sunset and sunrise. A dangerous bar stretches across the harbour, having two or three channels of various depths, through which vessels are piloted, while the harbour inside is exposed to north-easterly gales, and during the winter months vessels are there discharged and loaded under circumstances of great risk, cost, and delay. As a part of the proposed harbour works, the first thing to be commenced is the breakwater, which will be more than a mile and a half in length, extending along the bar or sandbank. It will be constructed of huge blocks of stone, quarried at Mex, a place on the shore of the bay, four miles from Alexandria. Each block weighs about twenty tons, and nearly 30,000 blocks will be required for the breakwater alone. A lighthouse will be erected at each end of the breakwater. The works of the interior harbour will consist of a mole, built of the same stone, nearly three quarters of a mile long and 60 ft. wide, to serve also for a landing quay, with an embankment along the shore, from the point where the mole starts, near the mouth of the Mahmoudieh Canal: this embankment will be carried at some little distance from the present water-line round the head of the bay as far as the Arsenal. The embankment will also be arranged into landing quays; so that, with the mole, there will be nearly two miles of landing quay, alongside which ships may lie in 27 ft. depth of water. A double line of rails, in connection with the main railway lines, will enable vessels to discharge cargo into the trucks, and ship it in the same direct manner. With these quays, and 3000 acres of still water outside the mole, Alexandria will have a harbour second to none. The contractors (who are Messrs. Greenfield and Co., Mr. Elliot, M.P., Mr. Maclean, M.P., and Mr. Kennard) have undertaken to finish the work in five years from the present time, at an estimated cost of nearly two millions sterling.

The ceremony of the laying the first stone was performed in the presence of a large concourse of people. A kiosk had been erected on a wharf near the Mahmoudieh Canal, close to the spot where the stone was suspended ready to be let down into its bed; and in it were assembled all the Ministers, with Colonel Stanton, C.B., the representative of Great Britain, and the members of the different consular bodies. Opposite the kiosk was a covered stand for the spectators who had been invited to witness the ceremony. All the ships in the harbour were gaily decorated with flags, and it was remarked that the Khedive's vessels were by his special order flying the English flag at the main, a compliment to the contractors for the work, Messrs. Greenfield and Co., and to the British nation. It was perhaps also designed to mark his appreciation of the



fact that, in the arrangements for the ceremony made by those gentlemen, the union jack was as conspicuously absent as the tricolour on a somewhat similar occasion had been ostentatiously prominent. The Khedive, at half past nine in the morning, drove over from the palace of Ras-El-Tin, accompanied by two of his sons, the Hereditary Prince Tavfek Pacha, and another, dressed in full uniform. They were received at the entrance by Colonel Stanton, Mr. Greenfield, the chief Ministers of State, and the Consuls-General of every nationality. After being conducted to the pavilion, the gentlemen connected with the works were duly presented. His Highness then proceeded to the spot where the stone hung. He examined the documents and coins; they were deposited in a recess of the foundation masonry, over which his Highness manipulated the cement with a trowel. The stone was then lowered to its place, amidst loud cheers, music of military bands, and booming of cannon from all the forts. His Highness shortly after took his way, traversing the harbour in his state barge, to superintend the tipping into the sea of the first block of stone to form the breakwater.

A grand ball was given by the Khedive in the evening, at one of his palaces on the Mahmoudieh Canal, to which more than 2800 persons were invited. The contractors, Messrs. Greenfield and Co., gave a feast to more than 1500 of their labourers, European and natives, at Mex, where their workshops are situated.

### THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

The designs of the gold and silver plate, manufactured by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, for the chief prizes this year at the Ascot races, were remarkably well conceived. That of the large shield offered instead of the Ascot Cup consists of a series of bas-reliefs and medallions, illustrative of great events in the history of England under King Henry V. and other Plantagenet reigns. One marginal bas-relief shows Prince Henry of Monmouth being knighted by King Richard II., in Ireland; the next shows him, in the battle of Agincourt, bestriding the fallen body of his brother Clarence; the third shows his marriage to Catherine of France, at Troyes; the central compartment exhibits his triumphal entry into London, with the Duke of Orleans led a prisoner beside him. The medallion portraits are those of Bishop William of Wykeham, founder of Winchester College and of Magdalen College, Oxford; Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet; and Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, the renowned warrior. This shield was designed and modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer, for the manufacturers, Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co. They also manufactured the prize for the Queen's Stand Plate, a tankard with a dragon surmounting the lid. The sculptured groups on its sides represent incidents in Tennyson's Arthurian poem of "Enid." The two seen in our illustration are, on the left hand, that of the insolent behaviour of a stranger knight, Edyrn, who struck with his whip at Queen Guinevere's waiting-maid when she asked his name of the attendant dwarf; on the right hand the combat between Geraint and Edyrn. On the other side is the first meeting of Geraint with Enid at the castle of Yniel, her father. The plate for the Royal Hunt Cup is an equestrian group, in silver on a bronze ground, representing Henry VIII. at a hunt in Epping Forest when the death of his Queen (Anne Boleyn) was announced to him by a signal-gun. It is the work of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

### THE RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE, KATTYWAR.

We present a view of the new Rajkoomar College, at Rajkote, in the province of Kattywar, Western India. It was opened last December by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay. The province of Kattywar, or Kathiawad, is situated in the north-west of the Bombay presidency. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf and Runn of Cutch, on the west and south by the Arabian Sea, and on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and a part of Guzerat. Its length, from west to east, is 200 miles, and its breadth, from north to south, is 175 miles. Its area is 22,000 square miles, with an entire population, all castes, of 2,200,000. The total number of states in Kattywar, large and small, is 188. Of these ninety-six are British and seventy are Guicowar (Baroda) tributaries, nine paying tribute to both Governments; 132 pay a tribute to the Nawab of Joonaghar; and thirteen states or talookas pay no tribute whatever. In 1807, owing to disputes between these tributaries and their assessors, the British Government charged themselves with the collection of tribute and the maintenance of peace in this country. In 1820 a separate Government agency was estab-

lished in Kattywar. Rajkote was selected for its seat, on account of its central position and healthy climate. This city, named Rajkote, the residence (kote) of the King (Raj), has since continued the head-quarters of the British representative in Kattywar. The civil and military stations on the plain outside the city walls contain the Residency, church, public gardens, and bungalows for officers, gaol, Treasury, printing office for the *Kattywar Agency Gazette*, court of small causes, a high school for native youths, and other buildings, with barracks for the troops. These now consist of a regiment of Native Infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a company of Native Artillery, with mountain train. The city itself contains, perhaps, 10,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of a territory containing fifty-five villages and a population of about 20,000 souls, under a Rajpoot Thakoor, or chief (now a minor) tributary to the British Government. Several good roads have within the past few years been constructed between Rajkote and other cities of the province. The station has also been connected with Bombay, and consequently with Europe and the rest of the world, by electric telegraph. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, which already extends

necessary accommodation for noble youths to be lodged and brought up in a manner befitting their rank.

The main building, designed and erected by Mr. Robert Booth, C.E., Local Funds Engineer, is of the Italian Gothic style, constructed entirely of white limestone, built of solid ashlar throughout. The plinth is rock-faced to the height of 4 ft. above the ground. It supports arched verandahs extending along both fronts. The whole structure, inclusive of wings, is 285 ft. in length, and 44 ft. in height, inclusive of the parapets. The ground floor consists of a central hall, or school-room, 37 ft. by 40 ft., with four class-rooms, each 20 ft. by 30 ft., opening from it; and the principal staircase leading to the upper floor. The upper floor is at present to be used for sleeping apartments, but other separate buildings are hereafter to be erected for the students to live in. The building will at present accommodate twenty-five students, the number at first contemplated as likely to avail themselves of it; but, with the additions which have been provided for in the original plans, if funds can be obtained, fourfold that number can be lodged within the college precincts. Over the centre of the portico of the north-west front is a stone shield bearing an inscription to record the opening of the college.

The college began its first term, on Feb. 1, with fifteen pupils, two each from Bhownuggur, Morvee, Rajkote, and Limree, one from Gondul (all minors); the Nawab's son of Joonaghar, and the Rajah of Wudwan's grandson, as well as four or five Bhayads. Their attendance will be a good example set by some of the leading chiefs, which it is hoped the minor chiefs will follow.

Every philanthropist must earnestly wish that this noble institution thus inaugurated may be the precursor of brighter and better days of intelligence and humanity in the large province of Kattywar, in which but a few years ago suttee and infanticide were practised.

### THE LIVONIA.

This new schooner yacht has been built for Mr. James Ashbury, the owner of the renowned *Cambria*, by Ratsey, of Cowes. The *Livonia* has during the last fortnight made her first appearance as a competing vessel in match-sailing, but cannot be expected to have yet found her most effective racing trim. Her first performance was from Southend to Harwich, where she came in first; but her time allowance to the smaller yachts disqualified her from taking the principal prize. She made her second appearance in a race from Harwich to Gravesend for the Channel plate of the New Thames Yacht Club, with the same result—namely, that the *Livonia* lost by time allowance, the distance, sixty-seven miles, being accomplished in five hours and a half. In the present week she has been entered to compete in three matches on the Thames—those of the Royal London Yacht Club, the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and the New Thames Yacht Club, winning the first prize in the latter. The *Livonia* is a noble vessel, built expressly by her owner to compete with the American yachts, the New York Yacht Club having just accepted his challenge to sail against any one of them for the cup won from us in England by the famous *America*, in 1851. This cup Mr. Ashbury hopes to recover in October next. The *Livonia* is furnished with

a magnificent suit of American cotton sails, by Mr. Charles Ratsey, of Cowes. Her dimensions are as follow:—Builder's measurement, 280 tons; length over all, 127 ft.; length on load line, 106 ft. 6 in.; breadth of beam, 23 ft. 6 in.; and depth, 12 ft. The height of the mainmast is 88 ft. and the length of the main boom is 70 ft. The displacement is equal to 207 tons.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Monday night, at a public meeting, held in the Guildhall, to promote the raising of £20,000, to be expended in furnishing the five regiments of volunteers immediately connected with the City with suitable rifle-ranges, head-quarters, armouries, and drill-grounds. Captain Goodliffe read a report from the committee of the fund, in which it was stated that the committee were now offered a very suitable range near Hendon, and they were also in treaty for a plot of land in Farringdon-street for head-quarters, but the state of their finances would not justify them in at once completing the contract. On the motion of Mr. Alderman Besley the report was adopted; and Mr. Edwin Chadwick then moved a resolution appealing to the citizens of London to give such support to the volunteer forces of the City as should make them an efficient aid to the defences of the kingdom. Mr. Alderman Cotton seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted, as were other resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting.



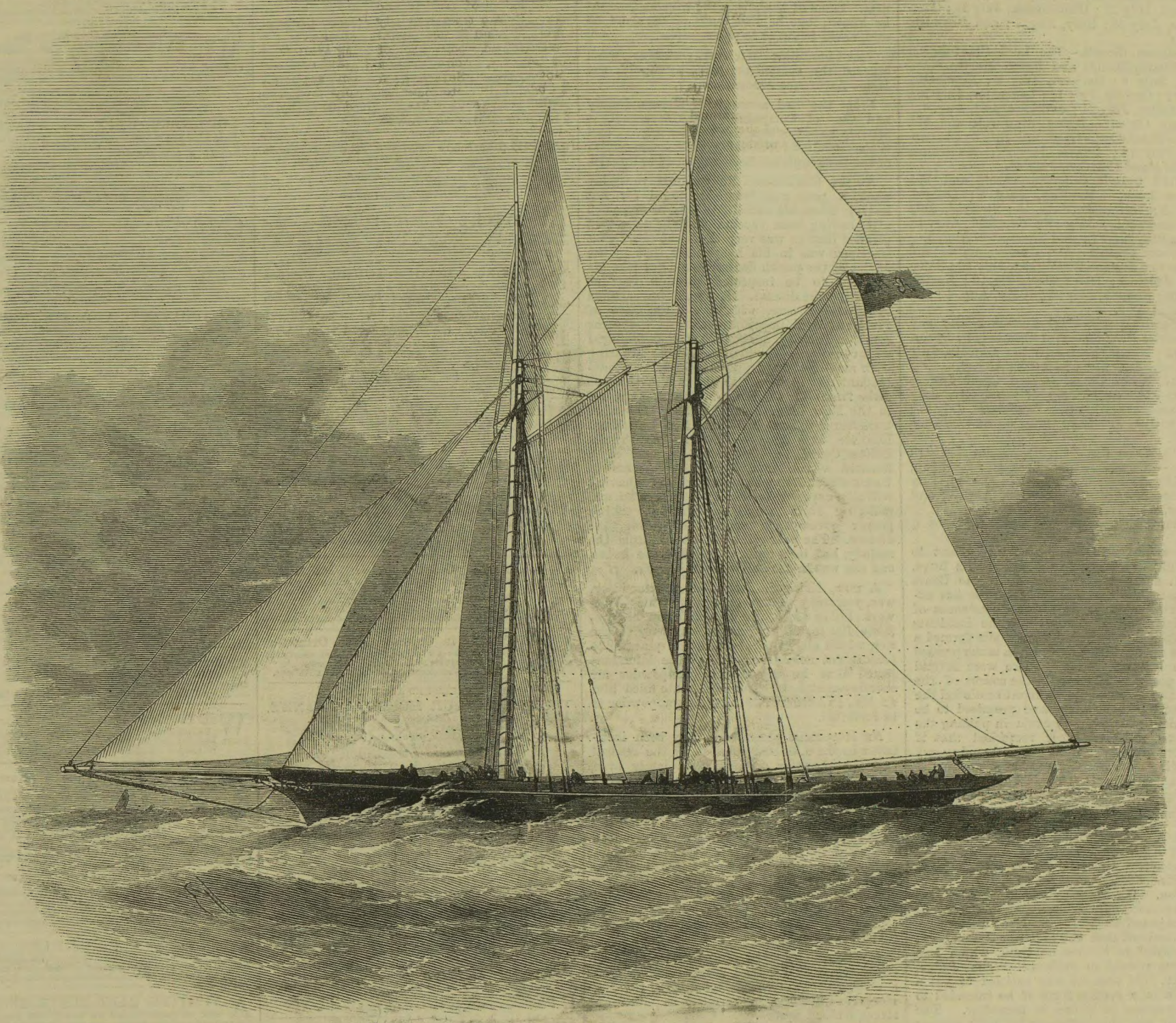
THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

beyond Ahmedabad, a distance of 310 miles from Bombay and 130 from Rajkote, will shortly bring Rajkote within a day's ride from Bombay.

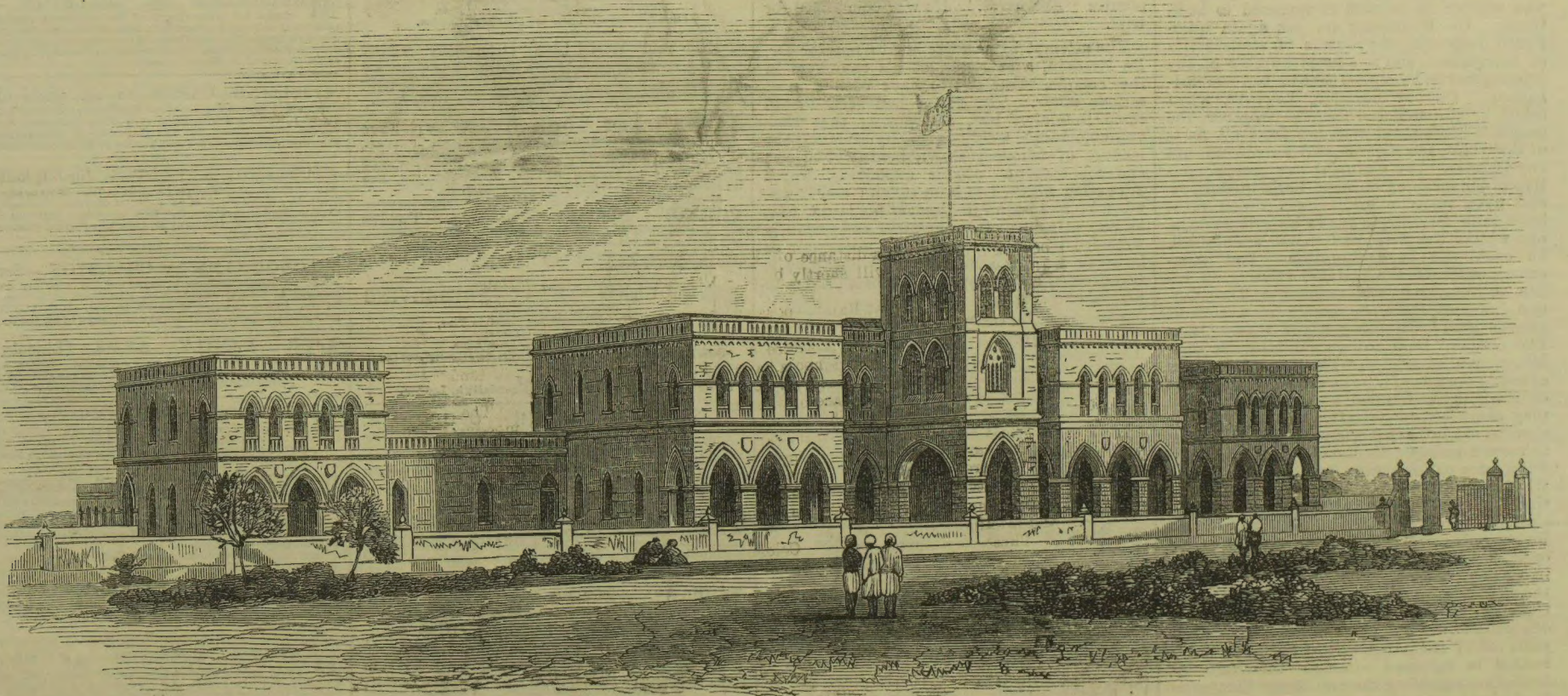
It will be seen that Rajkote possesses not a few advantages for a seat of education for the youth of the numerous native chiefs of the province, and nowhere or among any class is education more needed. Many schools have been provided for their subjects, and are rapidly increasing. A spirit of commercial enterprise is taking the place of the sluggish inactivity or the ferocious love of war characteristic of barbarism. The religious faiths, of which Kattywar shows examples in great variety, are sometimes very unfavourable to social and intellectual progress, especially that of the Jains, who are the leading sect. Besides this, the luxurious and vicious influences of the Zenanas and native Courts are destructive of good morals and intelligence.

These circumstances led Colonel Keatinge, a former political agent, to propose a scheme for the erection of a college for the education of the chiefs and nobles of Kattywar. Urged by him, they subscribed the sum of £5000 for the purpose. This fund has since been doubled; and the scheme has now been brought to a successful result by the efforts of Colonel W. W. Anderson, the present British Political Agent. The college, with residences for the masters, has been erected at the cost, in its present state, of a lac of rupees, or £10,000; but considerable sums will have to be spent to provide the





THE NEW SCHOONER YACHT LIVONIA.



THE RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE, KATTYWAR, WESTERN INDIA.



## LAW AND POLICE.

## THE SUMMER CIRCUITS.

The following is a complete and revised list of the Summer Circuits of the Judges:—  
 Norfolk Circuit.—The Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir A. J. Cockburn) and Mr. Justice Byles.—Oakham, July 6; Leicester, July 8; Northampton, July 12; Aylesbury, July 17; Bedford, July 21; Huntingdon, July 25; Cambridge, July 28; Bury, Aug. 1; and Norwich, Aug. 4.

Northern Circuit.—The Lord Chief Baron (Sir Fitzroy Kelly) and Baron Martin.—Appleby, July 6; Durham, July 8; Newcastle, July 12; Carlisle, July 17; Lancaster, July 20; Manchester, July 24; and Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Home Circuit.—Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Blackburn.—Hertford, July 8; Chelmsford, July 12; Lewes, July 18; Maidstone, July 24; and Croydon, July 21.

Oxford Circuit.—Baron Pigott and Mr. Justice Lush.—Reading, July 8; Oxford, July 12; Worcester, July 15; Stafford, July 20; Shrewsbury, July 28; Hereford, Aug. 1; Monmouth, Aug. 4; and Gloucester, Aug. 8.

Western Circuit.—Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Brett.—Winchester, July 10; Salisbury, July 15; Dorchester, July 19; Exeter, July 22; Bodmin, July 29; Wells, Aug. 4; and Bristol, Aug. 9.

Midland Circuit.—Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Hannen.—Warwick, July 7; Derby, July 13; Nottingham, July 18; Lincoln, July 21; York, July 27; and Leeds, Aug. 2.

North Wales Circuit.—Lord Chief Justice Bovill.—Newtown, July 17; Dolgelly, July 20; Carnarvon, July 24; Beaumaris, July 27; Ruthin, July 31; Mold, Aug. 3; and Chester, Aug. 7.

South Wales Circuit.—Mr. Justice Montagu Smith.—Haverfordwest, July 10; Cardigan, July 13; Carmarthen, July 17; Cardiff, July 20; Brecon, July 31; Presteign, Aug. 3; and Chester, Aug. 7.

Baron Cleasby remains in London.

The cross-examination of the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy drags on its huge, though not wearisome, length in the Court of Common Pleas, and the witness has exhibited some more remarkable instances of defective memory. On Monday the incidents of Roger Tichborne's life in Paris formed a subject upon which he was again much pressed by the learned counsel. There were several lively passages of arms in the course of the day. At one time the claimant reminded the Solicitor-General that he had promised to be as insolent as he possibly could in putting the questions, and the latter remarked that if the word escaped him he was extremely sorry for having used it. On another occasion the claimant alluded to the fact of Sir John Coleridge having a brother in the Order of Jesuits, when the learned counsel retorted that it would be quite enough for him to answer for his own sins, but that he had the highest regard, affection, and veneration for his brother. Both the Judge and Serjeant Ballantine disapproved of the witness's observation. On Tuesday the claimant was again cross-examined. Some of the questions were objected to by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who submitted that the Solicitor-General was not entitled to assume anything which had not been proved in evidence. The Judge, however, held that he was entitled to put a question in a certain form if he intended to call witnesses to prove it hereafter. The claimant was then interrogated with respect to the incidents of his education at Stonyhurst. On being asked to describe the quadrangle there, witness said it was part of a building. He learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but could not now read a line of either language. He did not remember whether Caesar was a Latin or a Greek writer, but he thought the latter. When handed one of Virgil's works, and asked what language it was written in, he said it appeared to be in Greek. On Wednesday he was again questioned respecting the routine of student life at Stonyhurst, and to a large number of the interrogatories he replied that he had no recollection. On one occasion, however, when asked by the Solicitor-General whether the people at Stonyhurst were not from all parts of the world, the witness said he did not see any Chinese. The claimant was pressed relative to the meaning of some Latin quotations and upon many other matters which must have been familiar to one in his college days, and which, the Solicitor-General maintained, he could not have forgotten. The cross-examination of the plaintiff relating to his life at Stonyhurst was resumed on Thursday and his answers were mostly of a *non mi ricordo* kind. On being asked what "Laus Deo semper," inscribed on a Stonyhurst play-bill, meant, he replied, "The laws of God for ever or permanently." In answer to questions of the Solicitor-General, he said that he could play chess before he left England, but that now he did not know what was a rook or how to move a bishop. He knew that the pieces in front were called pawns, but he did not know what a gambit was. The cross-examination then turned upon military technicalities, and the claimant was, figuratively, put through his facings. He was unable to define open and close order, but said the men would be further apart in open order. He said it was not fair to put him through such an examination, as the Solicitor-General was prompted by several cavalry officers, while he (the witness) had been many years out of the Army. Succeeding questions related to supposed attempts to obtain information regarding the real Roger Tichborne in Ireland, of which the plaintiff denied any knowledge. In answer to further ques-

tions the witness said he had not ascertained for certain whether any of the survivors of the Bella had been found. A letter put into his hands in which he had spoken of two having been found was based, he said, on a false report. The rest of the cross-examination was occupied with the production of views of various places and questions respecting visits supposed to have been paid to them by the witness. Some of the places the witness thought he knew; but he had made up his mind, he said, never to swear to photographs.

Vice-Chancellor Wickens yesterday week ordered the compulsory winding up of the Home Assurance Association.

From the filed accounts of Messrs. Jeffery and Co., of Compton House, Liverpool, it appears that the total debts are £307,706, and the assets £105,773. The public examination of the bankrupts has been postponed to Nov. 16.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, yesterday week, a poor man was summoned for not having taken his two children to be inspected after having been vaccinated. The defendant pleaded that he was very ill at the time, that smallpox was in his house, and that by the advice of the parish doctor he did not take his children to be inspected through fear of spreading the disease. He was, however, fined 20s. in each case, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment. At the same court, on Tuesday, Michael Turner was charged with conveying his daughters, then suffering with smallpox, in a public vehicle. The defendant had hired a cab and taken the two girls from his residence in the Roman-road to the New Cattle Market, where they were transferred to an ambulance. Mr. Cooke fined him 40s. and costs. At the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, the wife of a licensed victualler carrying on business in Union-street, Borough, was fined £5 for having wilfully exposed her maid-servant, who was suffering from smallpox, without taking proper precautions against spreading the disease. The poor girl, whilst ill from the malady, had been ordered to leave the house, and she was in the street several hours.

A man, living in Lucy-road, Bermondsey, was, yesterday week, summoned at the Southwark Police Court for having upon his premises 100 lb. of gunpowder, contrary to the Act, which allows only half that quantity to persons not holding licenses. The defendant stated that he wanted the gunpowder for shooting-matches. The magistrate fined him £2 10s., and ordered 50 lb. of the gunpowder to be forfeited.

An important prosecution has been instituted in the Lambeth district by the central police authorities. There have lately been established what are called working men's clubs, said to be based upon the principles which govern the West-End clubs. At one of these, in Alvey-street, Walworth, called the Times Club, two glasses of ale were served to two members; and Henry Dyer, the club-house-keeper, was summoned for retailing beer without a license. The hearing was adjourned for further evidence. It was stated that there are a considerable number of these clubs in the course of formation, and the case excited great interest.

A young man named Morgan was, on Monday, committed for trial from Bow-street, on a charge of having attempted to shoot Mr. Herbert Chatteris, a resident in Guilford-street, Russell-square.

A respectable-looking, elderly man, named Bradbury, residing at Birmingham, was brought before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Saturday, charged with sending threatening letters to Mr. Mackenzie, solicitor, Crown-court, Old Broad-street. The letters were a strange jumble, in which Shakespeare and Baillie Nicol Jarvie were quoted; but the prisoner in them threatened to shoot prosecutor "like a rat." He was committed for trial.

The attempt by an office-boy to murder Dr. De Meschin, a barrister, at his chambers in the Temple, turns out to have been a most serious affair. The doctor had been abroad since December last, and during that time valuable books, a large quantity of MSS., the labours of fifteen years, a boxful of deeds, and the contents of his cupboards, worth altogether £5000, had been stolen; and it was when he had begun to discover his losses that he was attacked with a hammer and seriously wounded by the prisoner. The prosecutor is in so precarious a state that on Saturday it was deemed necessary by Sir Robert Carden to take his deposition.

## REPARATION OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

On THURSDAY, JUNE 22, at Twelve o'clock, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, the Earl of Verulam in the Chair. The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Stanhope, Bishop of Winchester, Bishop of Rochester, Lord Ebury; Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., are expected to speak. Application for Tickets should be made to HENRY J. TOULMIN, Esq., The Priory, St. Albans.—HENRY J. TOULMIN, W. J. LAWRENCE, M.A., Hon. Secs.—St. Albans, June, 1871.

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